

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, June 11, 1997

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. ROGERS].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 11, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable HAROLD ROGERS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are ever indebted, O loving God, that Your spirit is with us from the exhilarating moments of gladness through the valley of the shadow of death. When we celebrate the wonders of faith and hope, Your presence surrounds us and makes us whole; when we miss the mark and the shadows close upon us, Your still small voice rescues us, forgives us, and nourishes us along the way. For the gift of Your abiding spirit wherever we are, we offer this prayer of thanksgiving and praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TIAHRT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

BALANCED BUDGET REPRESENTS A NEW ERA

(Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the liberals are nervous.

The tax-and-spend crowd is outraged. The big government supporters of the status quo have declared war.

And what is all the fuss about?

The reason for the anxiety is pretty clear. Those who built the welfare state over the past 40 years are about to have their credit card taken away.

What I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, is my congressional voting card. It is given to each Member of Congress. For some it is like a credit card. We stick it in the box, we press the button and we spend and spend and spend, and my children and your children are given the bill.

Well, guess what, Mr. Speaker? After 40 years of big government liberalism, the frenzy of credit card madness is about to end.

With nothing to show for it but \$5 trillion in debt and thousands of broken liberal promises, Washington is about to act responsibly for the first time in memory. Washington now has the opportunity to pass a balanced budget with tax cuts, an absolute nightmare to those who built the welfare state over the last 40 years.

But their day is past. This balanced budget represents a new era. Mr. Speaker, the era of credit card madness is over.

TIME TO LOOK AT WORKERS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, since 1888, Reznor heaters were made in Mercer, PA. Yesterday, Reznor executives told their workers if you do not accept the \$2.20 an hour cut, we will move the plant to Mexico; take it or leave it. Four hundred dollars a month, \$5,200 a year, \$15,600 in cuts over the life of a 3-year contract. Take it or leave it, workers. We will go to Mexico.

Shame, Congress. Mr. Speaker, Reznor executives are holding the gun to their workers' heads. The Congress of the United States is pulling the trigger all around America. Shame, Congress. How about some more NAFTA? I think it is time to take a look at the rights of American workers. I yield back any jobs that might be left.

PRESIDENT WANTS TO SHUT THE GOVERNMENT DOWN

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, the President wants to shut the Government down. The President wants to shut the Government down. That is the reason for his veto on the disaster relief bill.

He said it was not a clean bill, that there are riders. Can any of us name a spending bill that does not have riders? This one went from \$4.8 billion at his request up to \$8.4 billion. We have forward funding of FEMA, we have Bosnia relief, and we have other things. One rider says that if Congress and the President cannot reach an agreement, we will continue government until, until, we work out our differences. That is a good thing. Certainly no reason for a veto.

The bottom line is the President thinks it is more important to shut the Government down than provide relief for those who suffered from a disaster.

Mr. Speaker, the President wants to shut the Government down.

AMERICA NEEDS HIGH EDUCATION STANDARDS

(Mr. ETHERIDGE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, America needs high education standards, and I rise today to urge my colleagues to sign on to my resolution in support of educational standards of excellence.

This simple resolution is a common-sense approach to improving education in this country. As a former State superintendent of my State's public schools, I know firsthand that setting high standards and equipping our students and teachers with the tools they need to meet those standards is the best way to assure quality education in our schools for all of our children. This Congress must take aggressive action to provide leadership that is needed to raise educational standards.

Yesterday, I received a letter of support from the Council of Chief State School Officers, which represents the educational policy leadership in each of the 50 States in this country. This letter reads in part:

The Council *** is pleased to support your resolution urging States to adopt challenging academic standards and tests to measure student achievement.

Later this week I will introduce my bill, and I urge my colleagues to join with the chief State school officers in

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in **this typeface** indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

each State in support of the educational standards resolution.

BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT PUTS MORE MONEY IN POCKETS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I keep hearing from my liberal friends who are outraged that Congress is trying to cut taxes. They look at Washington and they know that Congress is trying to balance the budget and they simply cannot understand why Republicans are calling for tax cuts.

Well, Mr. Speaker, should Congress balance the budget first and then cut taxes? The answer is no. To say that we cannot balance the budget and cut taxes is to forget what that assumes. It assumes that Washington cannot cut spending more. It assumes that Washington should continue to take much of your money while it is waiting to get its act together. It assumes that Washington should do the wrong thing for just a few more years while it is waiting to put its financial house in order.

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, this is exactly the kind of thinking that got us in this trouble in the first place. The balanced budget agreement gets it right and puts more money in the pockets of American families.

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL: A BAD BILL GETS WORSE

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the reviews of the Republican tax bill are pouring in. A bad bill gets worse. A favor-the-rich tax plan. Loophole-filled tax cuts are an economic time bomb.

What we are now seeing is, after people have a chance to review the Republican tax bill, they now understand that over 60 percent of the tax cuts go to people in the top 5 percent of income in America. And corporations over time would again go back to paying no taxes at all for the privileges that American society extends to them.

And how do they pay for these exploding tax cuts that will make the deficit worse? They want to take people who are eligible for Medicare at 65 and make them eligible at 67. That means millions of workers who retire or are laid off at their jobs at 58, 59, 60-years-old, will have to wait 7 years to have health care coverage. They want to take poor elderly women, who have the smallest pensions, and tell them they will not pay for their Medicare, and they want to penalize families that put their children into day care and not give them the tax cuts.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LAWSUIT AGAINST DOE REGARDING NUCLEAR WASTE

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, this morning I want to dispel a myth and share with my colleagues the truth about a lawsuit against the Department of Energy regarding nuclear waste. Many falsely claim that it forced DOD to accept this garbage by January 31, 1998.

However, the Department of Energy advised its contract holders that it anticipated that it will be unable to begin acceptance of spent nuclear fuel for disposal by January 31, 1998. The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management contends that the delay in disposing of the contract holders' spent fuel is an unavoidable delay and, according to DOE, is not liable for failure to perform under the terms of the contract.

The contract states that neither the Government nor the contract holder shall be liable for damages caused by failure to perform its obligations, if such failure arises out of causes beyond control and without fault or negligence of the party.

Now that the truth has been told, there is no legal obligation by DOE to accept nuclear waste by January 31, 1998. We should not let false information or tactics scare us. Vote "no" on 1270.

PROPOSED EPA OZONE AND PARTICULATE MATTER STANDARDS

(Mr. GOODE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments, America's air quality has improved and those improvements are continuing. Yet after industries have expended billions of dollars, and even before the improvements that will result have been fully realized, America's economy faces additional regulation.

Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to burden America's economy further. An example is an industry that provides employment to nearly 9,000 men and women in the Fifth District of Virginia. Over a year and a half period, the wood furniture and related industries engaged in a negotiated rulemaking with the EPA, the American Lung Association, the Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund, and others.

The rulemaking resulted in an agreement that would cost the industry an estimated half billion dollars and would substantially reduce smog-causing emissions and title 3 pollutants. Mr. Speaker, the agency called this process a credit to industry, environ-

mental and governmental cooperation. But almost before the ink was dry, the agency was back proposing more burdensome regulations that their own scientific advisory committee cannot agree will have significant health and environmental benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I know that there are many of us here who are willing to work for standards based on quality science and health and environmental benefits—but not these regulations and not at this time.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT RESPIRATION

(Mr. PARKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, Washington is confiscating the American dream. Family farmers and small business owners work their entire lives to earn a living and build a farm or a business they and their children can be proud of. Then, at the moment of greatest family grieving, when the owner dies, the IRS steps in to take up to 55 percent of that farm or that business. The IRS calls this the estate tax. This is a death tax. It is a tax for dying.

The farmer and the businessperson have paid income taxes, self-employment taxes, property taxes, and school taxes. After all that, Washington wants to take up to 55 percent more just because the owner died; no other reason.

□ 1015

Death and taxes may be inevitable, but they do not have to happen at the same time. It is time for Members of this body to realize that we should have no taxation without respiration.

ENACT FLOOD RELIEF TODAY

(Mr. POMEROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today many inside the Washington Beltway are gleefully calculating who is winning and who is losing in the disastrous supplemental debate. Is it Congress that has lost because they failed to timely pass a bill? Is it the President who has lost because he vetoed the bill with the extraneous riders?

I will tell my colleagues who has lost. The people of Grand Forks, ND, without homes that have been devastated by the flood; they are the real victims. But I actually think it goes beyond that. When the American people see a disaster that Congress cannot respond to, I think they feel less confidence in their Government, and everyone loses.

We had a wonderful bipartisan effort in building a responsive relief bill. I hope today represents the day when

this bipartisanship will again reemerge in this body and will actually get the bill enacted. Legislation does nothing to help people without enactment.

It is time to put partisan differences aside, pull together, and get the job done. People are hurting very, very badly and they desperately need the flood relief. Let us enact it today.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, NJ, A FINE PLACE TO LIVE

(Mr. PAPPAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to acknowledge Monmouth County, NJ, one of the five counties that make up my congressional district. Monmouth County has been recognized by Money magazine as the third best place to live in America. According to the magazine, "For people who like to live near but not in big cities, there may be no better locale."

The low crime rate, beautiful and scenic area, and deep sense of community may have gone previously unnoticed by Money, but it has been no secret to us in New Jersey. Monmouth County consists of 53 towns that serve as a model of what many towns strive to be and of what many people look for in a community. For many people, Monmouth County is a place to settle down, raise a family, and relish in the American dream come true.

I congratulate the people of Monmouth County on their distinguished achievement. I truly am honored today to have so many of the communities of Monmouth County as part of my congressional district of New Jersey.

HONORING ST. JOSEPH: ALL-AMERICAN CITY

(Ms. DANNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize the city of St. Joseph, MO, for earning the All-American Award from the National Civic League. St. Joseph is a city rich in history. The wagon trains that opened the West departed from St. Joseph. Gold rushers crowded its streets on the way to California, and it was from St. Joseph that an icon of western adventure, the Pony Express rider, began his journey and a favorite of western lore, Jesse James, ended his.

This award recognizes St. Joseph for its civic accomplishments. The Neighborhood Partnership Revitalization Effort, the Healthy Communities Quality of Life Program, and the city's historic and heroic recovery efforts after the devastating 1993 flood have earned St. Joseph this distinction. St. Joseph residents have always known how spe-

cial their community is. Now the rest of the world knows.

SAMPLEMATICS

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, to understand why the President vetoed the disaster bill, thus denying many of the victims the needed relief, we have to understand samplematics. Samplematics is yet another Democrat attempt to redo mathematics as we know it.

It works like this. Let us look at traditional math. The traditional math will tell us, if we have 10 people in this House, 5 in this House, and 10 in this House, we would have a total of 25 people. Correct? Similar Math 101, no big problem.

Samplematics, according to the Democrats, if we have 10 people in this building, we count 10; 5 in this one, we count 5. The third building, we take a lunch break, so we just say, well, that building might have 50 people in it; and, therefore, we come up with 65.

Even though the Constitution, even though the law says we have to count people in a census head by head, what the Democrats want to do is give census the day off and say, estimate when you feel like it. That is samplematics. That is why the President of the United States canceled disaster relief, and that is why we in Congress have to send him a message to quit playing games and give the people the relief they need.

PASS DISASTER RELIEF

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, last night House Democrats joined our colleagues from the other body in an all-night vigil to protest the majority party's failure to pass disaster relief legislation. I think the public has some idea of the incomprehensibility of my Republican colleagues' view of this piece of legislation. They just do not get it.

We worked through the night to send a simple message to our Republican colleagues: Democrats are serious about disaster relief, and we are willing to work around the clock if necessary to do that to get the job done. There are thousands of families in the Midwest. They are desperately waiting for Federal assistance so that they can begin to rebuild their lives again. Families in Minnesota, the Dakotas and in over 30 States across this country are waiting for these disaster relief funds. It is a disgrace that the majority party has chosen to load the bill up with extraneous provisions. They know it. They have acknowledged it.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the Speaker, has said this is a bill to embarrass the President of the United States. This debate, these issues ought to be debated another time. Pass the disaster relief bill. Help people in the United States make their way.

A BALANCED BUDGET AND PAYING OFF THE FEDERAL DEBT

(Mr. NEUMANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning and I would like to use my 1 minute to provide a positive vision for the future of this great country that we live in. The first part of that vision would include the Republican-led Congress working with their counterparts on the other side of the aisle to fulfill our promises of 1995.

We promised the American people a balanced budget so our children could look forward to living the American dream in this great country. But the promise cannot end there and the vision cannot end there. After we get to a balanced budget, we still have a \$5 trillion debt, which means our families are paying \$500 a month to do nothing but pay the interest on that debt.

So this vision, it needs to be bigger than just balancing the budget, it needs to go to the point of paying off that Federal debt so our families no longer need to send \$500 a month to Washington; they can keep it in their own households instead. When we pay down that debt, the money goes back into the Social Security trust fund as well so our seniors can rest assured the money is there.

So I rise this morning to bring our vision for the future of this great country to the American people. Our vision includes a balanced budget, fulfilling our promises of 1995, and it also includes paying off the Federal debt so that our families do not have to send \$500 a month to Washington and our seniors can rest assured with Social Security.

NEW CLEAN AIR STANDARDS ARE MISGUIDED

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, EPA is moving forward with new clean air standards that are, at best, misguided.

How can Administrator Browner say that we know all there is to know about particulate matter when EPA has identified it as one of its six high-priority research topics because of a high degree of uncertainty about the size and composition of the particles that may be responsible for adverse health effects.

Mr. Speaker, I have spent my whole life in Pittsburgh, and people there value clean air as much as anyone. We have a State implementation plan in place right now, and the air keeps getting cleaner. With new standards, the air will not get cleaner, as new regulatory deadlines will supersede existing ones.

With the stakeholder process, our community has come together to examine how to meet our air quality needs. I would note that, after participating in this rigorous process, the Western Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Lung Association, despite threats from the national organization, opposes the new standards.

If anyone at EPA believes that implementing these standards will not have any economic impact, I invite them to walk with me in the Mon Valley section of Pittsburgh and explain to those people where those industries have gone.

PRESIDENT CLINTON REVOKES REAGAN PRO-FAMILY ORDER

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, sometimes we have just got to wonder what they are thinking about sometimes down at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. What is the President up to now?

Well, here is a quote from a recent Washington Times article:

In a single sentence, President Clinton last month quietly revoked an executive order issued by President Reagan that required that all Federal policies be assessed as helpful or harmful to families.

Now, President Reagan's 1987 order was issued so that any new Federal policy would take into account its effects on American families. Now that sounds pretty reasonable to me. Apparently, President Clinton feels otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan's executive order was issued to protect American families from intrusive and overreaching government bureaucrats. By revoking that commonsense order, President Clinton clearly showed us all where his loyalties lie.

The score: Big Government 1, American families 0.

SAY NO TO MFN FOR CHINA

(Mr. SANDERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the House passed an amendment that I offered yesterday demanding that Ngawang Choephel, a young Tibetan who studied music at Middlebury College in Vermont, be released immediately from a Chinese jail where he is being held on trumped up charges.

Unfortunately, however, Ngawang Choephel is not alone as a political

prisoner in China. In fact, there are large numbers of them. According to the U.S. State Department's own human rights report released earlier this year:

All public dissent against the party and government was effectively silenced by intimidation, exile, and the imposition of prison terms. No dissidents were known to be active at year's end.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should not be supporting most-favored-nation status with China when that country has absolutely no respect for civil liberties. Congress should not be supporting most-favored-nation status with China when we have a \$39 billion trade deficit with them and when corporate America is throwing American workers out on the street as they move factories to China and hire workers there for 20 or 30 cents an hour.

Let us say yes to the freedom of Ngawang Choephel and no to MFN with China.

FLOOD RELIEF

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise out of frustration today about what is happening with the flood relief money for northwestern Minnesota and the Dakotas. But I am mostly frustrated with some of the rhetoric, and I am very disappointed with the some of my colleagues for trying to turn this into a partisan political issue.

Some people say, "Well, this bill is not perfect." Absolutely it is not perfect. There is money in there for the troops in Bosnia. I do not support that. There are a lot of other things in this bill that I do not support. But if I wait for the bill that is perfect, that has only in the bill what I absolutely agree with, we are never going to get a bill.

I think the President is being absolutely unreasonable on this because there is money, as I say, in there for Bosnia, there is money in there for parking ramps, there is a lot more money in there, and incidentally, there is money in there that the President did not request. It is money for relocation, and that is very important money for the folks up in the Red River Valley. So if we wait for all the lights to turn green, we are never going to leave the house.

Now why is the President holding up this flood relief money? Because he does not like the anti-Government shutdown provision in it. Is there any Member in this body that will stand on this floor and say they want to make certain that we have the chance to close down the Government come October 1? If they believe that, they ought to come to the floor and say that.

IN SUPPORT OF A CLEAN DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATION

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the President asked the Republicans for a clean disaster relief bill 84 days ago, 84 days. Instead, they sent the President a bill that tells the government how to conduct the census. I ask my colleagues across the aisle, what does the census have to do with the disaster relief?

The Democrats want to vote on a clean bill, but the Republicans will not let us. The Democrats want to help the people of the Midwest to rebuild their lives, but the Republicans will not let us. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans are playing politics with people's lives. They know that, if they pass a clean spending bill to help the flood victims, the President will sign it. But they will not do it.

Mr. Speaker, this is wrong. How many times must we say it? People are suffering and we have got to help them. Give us a clean disaster relief bill.

□ 1030

KEEP GOVERNMENT OPEN AND OPERATING

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Let me give Members my ideas why the President does not like the provision in the disaster relief bill that would continue Government operations at 100 percent of the previous year's level if for some reason an appropriation was not passed into law. It is because if the President passes that provision, he feels he cannot force Congress to put in those increases in appropriation bills that he would like to have. He found out in the last 2 years that he can win in deciding how much to spend on social programs by vetoing appropriation bills and close down Government. He has learned and he thinks he knows that with the help of the liberal press he can spin this politically so he can demand any spending he wants out of Congress in those appropriation bills and simply say, "If you don't put in those appropriation bills that I, the President, want, then I'm going to veto it and any government close-down is going to be the Republicans fault."

If worse comes to worse, it is reasonable to keep Government open and operating at 100 percent of the previous year's level, and not let the President of the United States take over the spending responsibility of the legislative branch and dictate to Congress what is going to be in those appropriation bills.

PASS FAIR DISASTER AND TAX BILLS

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I can tell my colleagues what all of us want on the Democratic side of the aisle. We want fair and clean legislation to help the people in the Midwest and we, yes, want the bag of tricks to stop, the trickery that the Republicans are trying to play on the American people.

Frankly, this supplemental appropriation bill does two damaging things. One, it says that the balanced budget deal is not really a deal. It says that the promise of \$1.5 billion to help our seniors with Medicare premiums, we will not have to commit to that nor will we have to give you that. That is why we want to put in the supplemental appropriation bill some kind of language that keeps the Government doors open, not because we care about that but because we want to bust the budget and we do not want you to do anything about it.

The census? That is not relevant to appropriations for the people in need. It is the same kind of trickery over and over again. It is the same way with the Republican tax plan, a plan for the rich, not for small businesses, not for middle income or low income individuals who send their children to the lowest income colleges. There is no money in there for them.

Mr. Speaker, let us get away from the bag of tricks. Give the money to the people in the Midwest and pass a fair tax bill.

SUPPORT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the State Department authorization bill which we will be voting on this morning, and I ask our colleagues to note that this bill, H.R. 1757, contains no foreign aid and no U.N. arrearages. These matters will be taken up later in separate legislation.

This bill before us carries out the promise we made to the American people to reform our international affairs bureaucracies designed to fight the cold war. The bill will consolidate two Federal agencies, USIA and ACDA, into the State Department.

The bill also contains other important features, including provisions to tighten the economic squeeze on Cuba's Castro, provisions to nail deadbeat diplomats, provisions to apply the MacBride employment principles in Northern Ireland, and provisions to implement the construction of our United States Embassy in Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge our colleagues to support this State Department authorization bill that will be before the House later on this morning.

GIVE PRESIDENT A CLEAN DISASTER BILL

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the Republicans are at it again. Our President has requested emergency funds to help flood victims in the Midwest. One more time the Republicans have put partisan politics above the needs of the American people. Republicans insist on trying to put their pet political projects into the emergency relief bill.

We are trying to help those who have lost their homes, their businesses and their possessions acquired through a lifetime of hard work. If there is a role for the Federal Government, this is it. We are a caring and compassionate nation. We must help those in trouble and stricken with misfortune.

It is a shame and a disgrace that once again the Republicans are holding flood victims hostage. Putting politics above the needs of the people is wrong, just plain wrong. Stop playing political games with people's lives, Mr. Speaker. Give this President a clean disaster bill.

SUPPORT ROHRABACHER AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION BILL

(Mr. ROHRABACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, in a few moments we will be discussing on the floor the foreign relations authorization bill. The first vote today will come in a few moments after that, when this body will vote on an amendment that I have proposed.

The Rohrabacher amendment is very simple. Russia, who is the recipient of \$95 million of foreign aid from the United States, has developed a deadly new missile whose purpose is to kill American sailors. It is a supersonic cruise missile that is almost impossible to defend against, which skims along the ocean at supersonic speeds and is designed to attack Aegis cruisers and American aircraft carriers. It will cause havoc in the Straits of Hormuz, in the Straits of Taiwan. It will lead to situations where our sailors in great numbers, tens of thousands of them, will be vulnerable to be killed by this weapon.

The Russians now are proposing to transfer this weapons system to China. My amendment says if they do that, we should cut off the aid that we are giving to Russia. It is that simple.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support for the Rohrabacher amendment.

RESERVATIONS ABOUT OZONE AND PARTICULATE MATTER REGULATIONS

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WISE. Interesting note, Mr. Speaker. Does anybody think it a little strange that some of my colleagues from the other side, in protesting the President's veto of the disaster assistance bill, go through long explanations of the census and Government shutdowns? That is the problem. They are not supposed to be on a disaster assistance bill, but that is not why I rise today.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to talk about the Environmental Protection Agency and to express my concerns about the ozone and particulate matter regulations that are being proposed. My concern, Mr. Speaker, is not that I am opposed to clean air, and indeed I put my support for clean air legislation up there with just about anybody else's. My concern is that in this major legislation that will designate many of our areas as nonattainment that have previously been attainment areas, that in this important area of discussion there has been no discussion, or relatively little discussion, about the impact.

I do not remember in my career in Congress such a change of great magnitude with so little public discussion. It certainly ought to be discussed more in the public, it ought to be discussed more in the Congress. That is why I have joined others in urging Administrator Browner not to proceed with these regulations as written, but to take the advice of many others, including, I might add, some of their own advisory bodies to the EPA that have expressed reservations about them.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 663

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 663.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 159 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1757.

□ 1038

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1757) to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes, with Mr. ROGERS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 10, 1997, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] had been disposed of.

Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, no further amendments are in order except: The amendments en bloc by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 5, 1997; and the amendment by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] regarding authorization levels.

Each amendment will be debatable under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, this morning we are, as the Chair indicated, resuming consideration of H.R. 1757, our foreign relations authorization measure. We have a few amendments to consider today and will be then prepared to move to final passage.

Through extensive deliberation, we have developed an en bloc amendment that will merge the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the State Department. This locks in the President's decision to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies.

The first order of business will be a vote on the Rohrabacher amendment to restrict aid to Russia because of missile deliveries to China. Following that, we will take up the Sanford amendment to reduce funding levels to fiscal 1997 levels. Finally, we will consider the foreign affairs agencies consolidation, and then go on to final passage.

In totality, this is a bipartisan bill and we hope to have the support of our colleagues on the measure.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 159, proceedings will now resume on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER], on which further proceedings were postponed on Tuesday, June 10, 1997.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROHRABACHER:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. ASSISTANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

None of the funds made available to carry out chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.) for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 may be made available for the Russian Federation if the Russian Federation, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 190, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]

AYES—225

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baker
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Billbray
Blunt
Bonilla
Bono
Boyd
Brady
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chabloss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crapo

Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doggett
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Fawell
Foley
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoekstra

Holden
Hostettler
Hushof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
Kingston
Klecza
Klug
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lucas
Luther
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
McColum
McCrery
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Metcalfe
Mica
Miller (CA)
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Neal

Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Portman
Poshard
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Riggs
Riley

Rivers
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence

Stark
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—190

Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Ballenger
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Boehert
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Conyers
Coyne
Cummings
Davis (FL)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Ehrlich
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Ewing
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt

Gilman
Goss
Graham
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hyde
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E.B.
Kanjorski
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Martinez
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
Meek
Menendez
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moran (VA)
Morella

Murtha
Nadler
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor
Payne
Pickett
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Santolin
Sawyer
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Sisisky
Skaggs
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Tauscher
Taylor (NC)
Thompson
Torres
Towns
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Wise
Woolsey
Yates

NOT VOTING—19

Boehner	Forbes	Schiff
Crane	Gonzalez	Schumer
Davis (IL)	Gutierrez	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	Linder	Stenholm
Engel	McNulty	Walsh
Farr	Molinari	
Flake	Mollohan	

□ 1104

Messrs. FROST, EWING, and KNOLLENBERG changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. PITTS, FOX of Pennsylvania, LATHAM, POSHARD, COSTELLO, HALL of Texas, PACKARD, MORAN of Kansas, and SHAYS and Ms. RIVERS changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANFORD

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANFORD:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED

SEC. 2001. LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this Act (and the amendments made by this Act), the aggregate amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 provided in this Act (and the amendments made by this Act) may not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for the provisions described in this Act (and the provisions of law amended by this Act).

Mr. SANFORD (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment here that would save U.S. taxpayers \$265 million in 1998 authorization, and it would save them \$265 million in 1999 authorization. That seems to me something worth doing for a couple of different reasons.

First, it seems to me to be in line with what the taxpayers are asking for. What taxpayers are consistently saying to me in my home district is that if we are asked to do more with less, why cannot Government do more with less? Individuals are asked to do more with less, businesses are asked to do more with less.

What this amendment does is not to ask the State Department to do more with less, but simply to do what they are doing with what they have, because this is just a freeze, and I stress that word "freeze," at 1997 levels.

Too, I think this is of interest and again an amendment worth passing be-

cause I think it is what our children are looking for. Lawrence Kotlikoff up at the University of Boston did a study on a thing called generational accounting, and in this study they looked at the imputed lifetime tax for a child born into America today; I mean for each of my three young sons, Marshall 4, Landon, 3 and Bolton, 1, for each of those children, the imputed lifetime tax is 84 percent. To me that is unconscionable. That either means the equivalent of economic enslavement or it means the end of the capitalistic system as we know it, but in either case it means unpleasantness for each of my three boys or any of our respective kids or grandkids. Here is a chance to lower, in essence to lighten, the burden by \$265 million off one shoulder and \$265 million off the other shoulder. That, to me, seems worth doing.

The third reason that I think that this amendment again makes sense is it is consistent with the math. What we talked about in committee last year when we talked about merging two cold-war-era programs, U.S. Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, both of which were designed to counter Soviet influence, when we talked about merging those two programs, we talked about billions of dollars worth of savings. Yet if we look at the funding here, as we can see by the bill, it goes up by \$265 million. This is a chance to take advantage of that savings that we talked about in committee.

A fourth reason that I think this makes a lot of sense is that it reflects reality. If the Berlin Wall had not fallen in 1989, I would not be offering this amendment. But the Berlin Wall did fall, and with it many things changed. If our spending on diplomatic missions and embassies and a whole host of other section 150-related expenditures was to reflect that change, we would have seen a dramatic decrease. But instead, funding has gone up from 1987 to 1994, it dipped slightly after 1994, and now it is on the way back up. To me, that does not reflect reality.

In fact, if we look at State Department funding, State Department funding has in essence doubled from the early 1980's to present. Again, I do not think that reflects the change that came with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Lastly, I would just mention that a whole host of groups, whether it is Women for Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens for a Sound Economy, Americans for Tax Reform or the Association of Concerned Taxpayers, think that this amendment is in the best interest of the American taxpayer, and I would urge its adoption.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. MENENDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose my colleague's amendment, an amendment that I believe is shortsighted. Mr. Chairman, foreign aid is not a frivolous expense of the United States tax dollar, especially when it is in the form of funds to support the State Department and our embassies abroad which serve to represent U.S. political and economic interests overseas.

The men and women who work in our missions overseas are not living in the lap of luxury. To the contrary, let me tell my colleagues, I was recently in Angola where our embassy staff, American citizens, both work and reside in trailer homes inside a heavily-guarded concrete compound where electricity and water are often cut off. These individuals live under these circumstances so that the United States might have some impact with the new government of that country, and to protect the millions of the many U.S. investments that exist in that country.

Those of my colleagues who would find it politically expedient to vote to cut foreign aid and operating expenses for our foreign service agencies fail to understand that there clearly is a price for leadership, and that price is far less, far less, than the cost of any military engagement that we can avoid through our diplomatic efforts, far less than a terrorist attack, far less than even a trade war in terms of dollars and lives.

Although the cold war is over, America has to remain alert to new threats, political instability, international terrorism, nuclear proliferation, epidemic diseases. All of these are things that we face in the context of this funding that we are trying to authorize. Continued U.S. engagement in international organizations and through unilateral and multilateral actions allow us to exert among our allies and our foes to diminish the threats to our political and economic security. Despite the rhetoric about the excesses of foreign policy budget and foreign affairs, the fact of the matter is, we are talking about 1 percent, 1 percent of the total Federal budget in contrast to the defense budget, which is about 18 percent of this Federal budget.

□ 1115

Despite what Members may have heard, annual expenditures for our assistance abroad is quite small and provide a big bang for our buck. In fact, many foreign assistance dollars never get abroad. Eighty percent of U.S. aid contracts and grants go to U.S.-based organizations and firms, and 95 percent of all food aid purchases, for those of the Members who are farmers in the Midwest, are made in the United States, 95 percent of all of those purchases. Nearly all of our military assistance is spent on U.S. goods and

services for those who have the suppliers in their districts who create these particular goods.

Those Members who are considering supporting this amendment should consider this: Isolationism is a far greater threat to the U.S. economy and to American workers than the meager expenditures that we are doing under this agreement. Even opponents of foreign aid must agree that we have economic interests overseas, including economic interests where people are employed here in the United States by what we promote abroad. The Commerce Department estimates that for every 1 billion dollars' worth of exports, we generate over 20,000 U.S. jobs here at home. In that regard, U.S. assistance to promote economic and political stability in developing countries is very, very dramatic.

As we approach the 21st century, we have to understand, as Madeleine Albright, our Secretary of State, has said, we cannot have foreign policy on the cheap. I am talking about looking at the bottom line, our interests here at home. Our interests here at home are fueled by the meager expenditure we make in this regard in the context of our entire budget.

In fact, being able to dictate what the new technologies are at Geneva in the respective organizations that we are participating in; promote U.S. interests abroad; promote the technological advancements that we have set in this service economy, that we have the ability to make a difference in; promote, as I just did in our trip to Africa and South Africa the hundreds of millions of dollars of expenditures by the pharmaceutical industry that are under threat because of a change in South African law as it relates to that pharmaceutical industry, so important to my State of New Jersey, we cannot be engaged in those arguments if we do not have the proper representation at our embassies abroad.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment. I do so with some reluctance. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] is a respected and valuable member of our committee. I know that he acts from exactly the right motives in offering this amendment.

I would warmly support this amendment if some of the cuts came to the multibillion dollar foreign aid accounts, of course, not the foreign aid that goes to save children's lives or feed the hungry, but the foreign aid that goes to international social engineering and sometimes to prop up dictatorships. But let me remind Members that we have already cut the major foreign aid provisions out of this bill. They are not in the bill that is before this body.

Then let us look at the numbers. The total spending in this bill, and this is the administration of foreign relations and refugee protection—it is not foreign aid per se although there are some provisions in it—the total spending in this bill is only 3.1 percent over fiscal year 1997, which is approximately the rate of inflation.

There is no money in this bill to fund empire-building, no money for big new programs or even expansion of old ones. The bill is already substantially below the administration's budget request for fiscal year 1998, approximately \$181 million below the administration's request. That is also below the budget resolution, which all of us in this committee have voted for, or at least most of us.

This bill saves money, as against the budget agreement. Again, we are already on record as supporting that agreement. It is a Republican-initiated, administration-backed agreement. We are below that, so anyone who says we are exceeding that—yes, we are below last year's, but we are well in line with the budget resolution.

Second, this bill means even greater savings in fiscal year 1999. If we do not pass this bill, the administration will almost certainly request and perhaps even get higher spending on the State Department and related agencies in fiscal year 1999. This bill actually reduces spending in that fiscal year.

Even more important, we have structured this bill so that the modest increases do not primarily go to fund the Federal bureaucracy. Instead, we enhance pro-freedom, pro-democracy initiatives such as refugee protection, Radio Free Asia, and human rights programs such as the scholarships for young people who have been forced to flee Tibet, Burma, and East Timor.

Even though the Sanford amendment is not aimed specifically at refugees or at Radio Free Asia, the aggregate cuts it imposes would almost certainly result in cuts in these programs. Unfortunately, the refugee account has already taken a cut in real dollars. The modest funding for refugee protection is not even enough to cover the last couple of years' worth of inflation. In real dollar terms, refugees still take a substantial cut over 3 years. Let us not forget we are awash in refugees. Some 26 million people are refugees throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, I have a letter that I have received from the InterAction Committee on Refugee Assistance, a dozen organizations, including the principal Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, and Episcopalian refugee assistance agencies, as well as other humanitarian and human rights groups, which details what these groups call the alarming trend toward reduction of resources for refugee protection overseas.

Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I will ask that that be made a part of the

RECORD so Members can see how these cuts, this slowing down of refugee protection money, has hurt the Christian Karen refugees from Thailand to Burma, has hurt people in Liberia and elsewhere, simply because there is not enough money to protect these very vulnerable people.

I also want to call attention to the effect that this amendment will almost certainly have on the enhancement we voted for last week, on the amendment that I offered to provide and to boost Radio Free Asia by \$70 million. That was, and I want to repeat this as I did last week, an initiative that Speaker GINGRICH came up with; that rather than 8 hours per day of broadcasting, Radio Free Asia ought to be bumped up to 24 hours a day into China, to send the message of freedom and hope to that beleaguered country. This legislation boosts that from the \$10 million in the bill each fiscal year, \$20 million total, by \$70 million. Again, that was an initiative that the Speaker suggested to us.

Mr. Chairman, I ask Members to vote down this amendment. I do so with reluctance, because I so greatly respect the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], but I think we have done a good job.

In my Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, and I know that the presiding chairman will look at this very carefully as well, we have tried to hold the line on spending. It is a good bill. Again, we are almost \$200 million below the budget resolution so we come in under that number.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR
VOLUNTARY INTERNATIONAL ACTION,
Washington, DC, April 9, 1997.

HON. BENJAMIN GILMAN,
Chair, House International Relations Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GILMAN: As you work to develop State Department authorization legislation for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, the undersigned agencies urge you to authorize at least \$700 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), and to work with the Appropriations Committee to ensure that this amount is provided. The MRA account has suffered funding reductions in recent years that seriously jeopardizes the protection of refugees worldwide.

In addition, we urge you to increase the authorization level for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account to \$100 million. This life saving account is a no-year appropriation that has been essential in providing needed flexibility to the Administration to address emergency needs such as the most recent refugee crisis in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

The authorized level for MRA is currently \$671 million, and this amount was appropriated for fiscal years 1994 through 1996. However, for FY 1997 the appropriation was reduced to \$650 million (which is the amount requested by the Administration for FY 1998). In addition, Congressional appropriators permitted \$12 million of the FY 1997

MRA funding to be used for the administrative expenses of the State Department's Bureau for Populations, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), thus reversing a prohibition on such use of MRA funds that had existed for the previous two years (during those two years, PRM administrative expenses were funded through appropriations for Diplomatic and Consular functions). The Administration again seeks \$12 million for this purpose in FY 98. The effect of this earmark is to further reduce the amount available for direct assistance to refugees. In real terms, this means that unless Congress acts this time, there will be \$33 million less available for refugees in fiscal year 1998 as compared to 1996. This real reduction in resources for refugees overseas is not acceptable.

Within the MRA account, the funding specified for overseas assistance (\$468 million in FY 1997) is used for contributions to international organizations, primarily the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The role of UNHCR in providing life-saving and other assistance to refugees is critical to the protection goal of U.S. refugee policy. For this reason, inadequate MRA funding has a direct impact on the achievement of refugee protection.

EXAMPLES OF UNMET REFUGEE PROTECTION NEEDS

In recent months, several alarming trends have been noted. Among these is understaffing in UNHCR's protection division. Site visits by many of our agencies to refugee situations worldwide regularly find that UNHCR's protection corps is dangerously understaffed, which exposes refugees to serious risks and deprives UNHCR of the ability to fulfill its primary task of protection. The results of inadequate resources are seen in the following examples, provided through site visits by our organizations:

A site visit to Uganda in Central Africa in 1996 found that UNHCR did not have a single protection officer in northern Uganda to monitor the grave protection needs of 200,000 Sudanese refugees there. More than 100 Sudanese were killed in northern Uganda last year during rebel raids on refugee settlements. Similarly, in West Africa UNHCR had a single protection officer in the field to address the needs of 300,000 Liberian refugees in Ivory Coast. These refugees lack proper identification cards and are vulnerable to harassment and abuse by local soldiers as well as by combatants infiltrating refugee sites from Liberia.

In Burundi some 70,000 Burundian refugees were to be repatriated into potentially dangerous areas of the country. UNHCR had to suspend its resettlement efforts in part because it lacked the resources to monitor the safety of returnees. Because of Burundi's dangerous highways, UNHCR needs an expensive air capacity to monitor the safety of recent returnees and gain an early warning capacity for new refugee flows in inaccessible areas of the country.

The United States has advocated for elections in Liberia at the earliest appropriate time, even though 750,000 Liberian refugees—nearly one-fourth of the electorate—are out of the country and potentially disenfranchised. In order to ensure the credibility of any Liberian election, UNHCR may need to bring the electoral process to Liberian refugees if conditions remain too dangerous to bring refugees home to Liberia to vote. It would be an expensive but important undertaking.

In India, UNHCR has terminated assistance to many urban refugees living in Delhi because of lack of funds. The refugees, who

live in dire circumstances even with UNHCR assistance, have been despondent, saying that they have no means to survive. One refugee killed herself after her assistance was terminated.

In Nepal, border guards continue to hand over Tibetan refugees to the Chinese authorities. UNHCR is only able to visit the border occasionally, when a full-time presence would be warranted. Also in Nepal, UNHCR has reduced the level of assistance to Bhutanese refugees, despite the fact that there are not prospects for their repatriation or local integration.

UNMET NEEDS IN THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES

In addition, underfunding of UNHCR's core programs and special initiatives prevents needed assistance to refugees, thwarts efforts at repatriation, and in other ways undermines the goals of the U.S. refugee program. The results of inadequate resources are seen in the following examples, provided through site visits by our organizations:

Landmines have become a more prevalent danger to repatriation. The pending return of 300,000 refugees to Angola is a case in point—Angola is estimated to contain as many as 10 million landmines. A major coordinated effort with international organizations is needed to address this major impediment to safe repatriation. The threat of landmines affects relief routes and repatriation routes, and necessitates landmines awareness programs among refugees. Removal of landmines is usually an expensive but necessary component of reconstruction to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees.

A massive repatriation of 300,000 refugees to Sierra Leone under a fragile peace accord is being pursued. Yet UNHCR's financial constraints have impeded efforts to place a protection officer in the field outside the capital. Similar constraints exist in Liberia as plans for a massive repatriation effort from Ivory Coast and Guinea are being considered. A site visit to Guinea in 1996 found that broken delivery trucks were hampering food deliveries to 200,000 Liberian refugees over some of Africa's most difficult roads. Lack of spare parts for truck repairs is a major problem. The UNHCR had two field officers trying to meet the assistance needs of 200,000 refugees. Some experts consider the acceptable ration to be one field officer per 25,000 refugees.

One of the most promising young countries in Africa, Eritrea, still waits the return home of up to 300,000 refugees. Their repatriation has been stalled for three years, in part by the expense of conducting a repatriation program that provides the level of support that returnees will need in order to rebuild after decades of destruction from civil war.

American agencies working on the ground in Bosnia continue to report the lack of shelter, services, and economic activity as a major deterrent to repatriation of refugees. With the lifting of temporary protection for Bosnians in Europe, there is a need for comprehensive durable solutions to be found. These include voluntary return for most refugees, who will need an infrastructure to be rebuilt in their villages and towns. For others, it will involve resettlement opportunities in third countries such as the United States.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

UNHCR and other international organizations have recently recognized that special efforts must be made with regard to refugee children. Children constitute over 50% of

UNHCR's refugee caseload, and children separated from their parents and normal caregivers constitute one of the most vulnerable refugee populations. These children need the assistance of staff trained and equipped to deal with their legal, physical and mental needs.

These services are particularly crucial in order to prevent the recruitment of children as child soldiers, military porters, prostitutes, and forced marriage partners. Refugees families and communities must be assisted in helping their children cope with the effects of physical and psychological trauma and prolonged periods of insecurity and interrupted family life.

With adequate funding and staffing, UNHCR can coordinate with ICRC, UNICEF, nongovernmental organizations, and others to engage in quick intervention, tracing, and reunification programs. These coordinated efforts can help reunite children with caring members of their families or former friends and neighbors willing to help children preserve their language, culture, and relationships with family and their communities.

Conflicts also produce families headed by children, who need special attention to care for the needs of their younger siblings while in exile and particularly on return to their homelands, where they often lack necessary life and vocational skills. Other children with special needs include older teens who have spent years in exile or refugee camps; demobilized child soldiers; victims of sexual abuse or torture; and handicapped or landmine injured minors.

Only 30% of refugee children benefit from formal educational programs, and often teachers and curriculum for these programs are poor. Agencies are anxious to produce and oversee better teaching training and to provide curriculum materials that are educationally challenging and can help children understand the importance of basic human rights and democratic values. Such efforts will help these young students contribute to the reconciliation of their communities and the rebuilding of their societies.

The MRA account also provides funds for the admission of refugees to the U.S. We wish to note in this regard that over the past several years the Administration has drastically reduced the ceiling for refugee admissions. The current admissions level of 78,000, for example, represents a 13% decrease from the FY96 ceiling of 90,000 which in turn was about 20% lower than the FY95 figure of 112,000. This decrease is clearly contrary to the will of Congress, as expressed in last year's defeat of efforts in both the House and Senate to statutorily cap the number of refugee admissions. In addition, recent letters to the State Department from Members in both chambers have urged that the admissions ceiling be restored to between 90,000 and 100,000.

We thank you for your ongoing work on behalf of refugees and other forced migrants, and we appreciate your consideration of our views on this critical funding issue.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ferris, Chair, Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs, Executive Director, Immigration & Refugee Program, Church World Service. On behalf of the following agencies: Tsehaye Teferri, Executive Director, Ethiopian Community Development Council; C. Richard Perkins, Director, Episcopal Migration Ministries; Martin A. Wenick, Executive Director, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; Roger Winter, Executive Director, Immigration &

Refugee Services of America, U.S. Committee for Refugees; Robert Devecchi, President, International Rescue Committee; Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Executive Director, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service; Le Xuan Khoa, President, Southeast Asia Resource Action Center; John Swenson, Director, U.S. Catholic Conference/Migration & Refugee Services; Don Hammond, Vice President, World Relief Corporation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose the Sanford amendment, the amendment of my colleague. Really, honestly, I would say to the gentleman from South Carolina, I will say that he misconstrues foreign aid and foreign assistance and what we do in the United States.

Further, the gentleman's amendment guts foreign affairs spending levels that we agreed to last week in the budget resolution. Even more important, I think the gentleman ignores the fact, and I heard him in his comments say that we have increased our foreign affairs funding in the last decade, when in fact the last 2 fiscal years we have reduced our foreign affairs funding by 14 percent.

Let me put a human face on this. In January I went with a congressional delegation, the largest one ever to leave the United States to go to China, led by the gentleman from Arizona, JIM KOLBE. Subsequent to that I went with the Speaker of the House again to China in March.

In each instance it was extremely cold in China, particularly in January. We met at our Embassy in China for what is referred to as a country team briefing. That place was leaking and dilapidated. All I can say to Ambassador Sasser and the people that are there is that it must be exceedingly difficult to keep their morale up in just that particular country alone.

I went home in March with a youngster that works at that Embassy who lives in a facility that does not have hot water, did not have heat, and his electricity is off more than it is on. The morale of people in foreign services then, would, of course, be reduced if we find these circumstances.

My colleague, the ranking member, just spoke about being in Angola. I was with him in Angola just 2 weeks ago. When we got there, I do not know whether the gentleman remembers, I would say to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], but we were told a body was found out on the street the Sunday before we were there. The building next door to the Embassy had been rained with bullets. Here we have a dilapidated structure, again, with our Ambassador living in it, with potable water being a difficulty, that Ambassador having had malaria seven times, he reported, in addition to others that I have heard that complaint about.

I have talked to the people in the Embassies, and their morale is low. What the gentleman would do is cause that to be a problem.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Does that mean, then, that the morale is very high, for instance, in Argentina, where the Embassy is appraised at over \$20 million?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I cannot say that the morale is high in Argentina, I do not know that. I can tell the gentleman about Angola and about Zaire, the former Congo. I can tell the gentleman about the Ukraine, where 25 percent of all of what the Embassy does is expedite U.S. business problems.

That is where the gentleman is short-sighted, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman is thinking that the money just goes out and the residual does not leave an impact in the United States of America. It has a tremendous impact, what Embassies do to help American businesses; but even more important, American citizens. We cannot have people, either in tourism or in business, all over the world and not have our facilities to help them.

Mr. SANFORD. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly agree that our Ambassador staff, our Embassy staffs around the globe do a great job. What I am struggling with is the same thing that the American taxpayer is struggling with. That is that many of them live not in \$200 million homes. I have a long list of residences that are appraised at over \$1 million.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Taking back my time, Mr. Chairman, that is disingenuous. I do not know that Embassy, but I know the one in Prague, in Paris, in England. Many of those buildings were purchased some time ago, sometimes at almost crazy costs that they were sold for.

So surely American citizens do not live in \$20 million homes, but American citizens benefit by low-cost products, American citizens benefit by safe and inhabitable environments that are sometimes produced in circumstances where our Embassies and consulates, which we have already cut immensely around the globe, have caused them to benefit greatly.

That is where I think a part of the mistake is. It is as if we take \$16 billion and throw it, poof, up in the air and nothing comes back to us. One whole lot comes back to this country. In Angola, I heard them discussing how Chevron and how Texaco use our Embassy in helping them to be expedited. I can tell the Members, safety and security is a vital concern. The gentleman's measure would ignore that.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my colleague and I would say my friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], because he is a very thoughtful Member. However, I disagree with him strongly on the issue of whether or not we should make this kind of cut in our State Department authorization.

Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate if the chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, gentleman from Kentucky, who is also the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that funds the State Department, were down here speaking on this. I do not presume to speak for him. But having worked with him for the last 10 years on this issue, I think I have some understanding, as I know the gentleman has an even greater understanding, of the needs in foreign policy.

I would like to focus on one reason that the gentleman from South Carolina gave in support of his amendment. He gave as his fourth reason that the amount of money we are spending in foreign policy does not reflect the reality of the world since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

I would say it is exactly contrary to that. It is precisely because of the fall of the Berlin Wall, it is precisely because of the end of the cold war, that our requirements, our foreign policy responsibilities, have grown apace. The United States still continues to be the only country in the world that is a diplomatic superpower, a military superpower, an economic superpower, and a political superpower. That gives us, whether we like it or not, very substantial responsibilities that we as a country must continue to discharge.

We know this is not a less dangerous world that we live in today simply because of the end of the cold war. Indeed, we find that in many regions of the world conflicts and problems that had heretofore been kept under the surface by an overarching superpower conflict, have now risen to the surface and pose potential dangers to the United States and to the rest of the world.

□ 1130

These are problems that pose potential dangers to the security of the world and to peace in various regions of the world.

Not long ago I took a congressional delegation to China. I mention that because during our visit we went to our Embassy in Beijing. One of the things that this amendment would do would be to cut the funds that are available for renovation and repair of Embassies. We are talking about the U.S. mission in what is the largest country of the world from a population standpoint, the third largest country of the world

in terms of its gross domestic product, its economy, and the country with the largest trade deficit that the United States has.

In Beijing, our Embassy is woefully inadequate; it is desperately in need of repair; it is leaking through the roof; it has inadequate plumbing and inadequate electricity. Frankly, it does not enhance the credibility of the United States, the largest country of the world, the major power in that region, to be in such a woefully inadequate facility. That sends a message that I believe is the wrong kind of message.

But it is more than just the Embassy renovations we are talking about in this proposed cut. What about the Embassy security? We have Embassies all over the world that desperately need to be upgraded from a security standpoint. We are committed to increasing the amount of broadcasting in Radio Free Asia. We are committed to doing more, as the gentleman from New Jersey said, in refugee protection; and an area that I am concerned about, environmental protections along the United States-Mexico border. Commitments that we made as part of the North American Free-Trade Agreement would be substantially cut as a result of this amendment. We would be cutting our efforts to try to establish an Embassy in Jerusalem, our efforts to eliminate child labor all over the world. These are just some of the issues that would be affected by this cut.

The reality is, Mr. Chairman, that we have a funding need that is driven in very large part by currency exchange rates. That is one of the things the gentleman from South Carolina did not focus on when he talked about the rising cost of the State Department. Frequently, the cost is beyond our control. Currency exchange rates drive the amount of money we have to spend overseas. It has nothing to do with the actual dollars that we would be appropriating if all those dollars were being spent here at home. But they're not. We have to pay our foreign nationals in their currency. We have to buy food in that currency. We have to pay for repairs in that currency. So we are driven by factors that are often outside the control of the subcommittee, as the chairman well knows, when we appropriate funds in our subcommittee.

I urge my colleagues to not support this amendment. It simply is not the right time to be sending a signal to the rest of the world that we are going to reduce our involvement, that we are going to reduce our commitment to American foreign policy. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina. This is probably a fairly easy amendment for

the Members of this body to vote for. The political repercussions of a "yes" vote in the short-term future would not be great, and one could certainly find it very attractive to talk about cutting spending and trimming back government.

But I would suggest that in terms of the long-term U.S. national interest, this could be one of the most devastating votes that we could make. We are at the point, in terms of our funding of our diplomatic agencies, that we are getting to the point where the inadequacy of the funding, the level of demoralization of the staff, the lack of ability to deal with the rising cost stemming from terrorism and proliferation and all of the other still existing threats to our national security are going to render our diplomatic agencies unable to meet the challenges that they face.

Just a couple of facts in terms of background. We spend less in our international relations spending now than we spent in fiscal year 1985 in unadjusted dollars. In terms of just straight dollar amounts, we are spending less now than we spent in 1985. The budget for the State Department and other diplomatic agencies has already been cut in the past 2 years by 14 percent.

This amendment violates the budget agreement, overrides the vast majority of the Committee on International Relations in terms of the appropriate level, removes the flexibility of the appropriators who are dealing with a very difficult situation where three important agencies, the Justice Department, the Commerce Department and the State Department, are all within their budget, and puts an artificial lid on one aspect of that, which makes their ability to make sensible priority decisions much weaker.

It cuts the Embassy security. It limits our ability to build up Radio Free Asia. It cuts refugee protection. It very much impacts in our effort to develop a broader program for the Mexican-United States border which would allow us to ensure that the very necessary commercial relations, if it exists, are documented, that people have the appropriate credentials and at the same time are not able to come across the border illegally. There is no point to going any further with these cuts.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, could the gentleman show me any of those cuts?

Mr. BERMAN. Could I show the gentleman the cuts?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BERMAN. The cuts in what the administration has requested in terms of State Department funding?

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, in

other words, I would call a cut a cut from what we are spending today. I think we both know this is simply a freeze at 1997 levels.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we sit here and we decide, we want to build the following Embassies. We want to institute the following new program on the Mexican border. We want the diplomatic security bureau of the Department of State to undertake the following new security measures. We want more commercial attaches in the following Embassy. Then we put on top of that a resolution which freezes the budget. The result of that is a massive cut in other functions that was never anticipated, a reduction in the ability to process passports and all the other basic services that the State Department undertakes. You cannot engage in a whole series of new initiatives and then freeze the budget without expecting massive cuts in other areas.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I suppose it would be a matter of viewpoint on that. Again, in 1983 the State Department was funded with \$1.9 billion. Today it is funded with \$3.97 billion. To me that would not be a cut.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 1985, using that as the base, we spent more money on the international relations budget in that year than is being proposed by the President to spend this coming fiscal year. This House has already cut the administration's budget in this area by several hundred million dollars. This amendment would cut it by an additional \$200 to \$300 million. I think that is a terrible mistake. I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that I consider the gentleman who has offered the amendment one of the Congress's most distinguished young leaders. My concern, and I would like to extend a little bit beyond, although in full agreement with the last speaker, Mr. BERMAN, as well as the previous speaker, the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. KOLBE, relates to the nature of the world. There are two things that I think this body has to relevantly consider.

As the cold war has come to an end certain international issues are more complicated. It is not just an "us versus them" circumstance. A lot more sophistication is needed. We are also seeing a number of new countries develop. Some of these new countries are former States of the former Soviet Union. Some are former states of a split country, the former Yugoslavia. Some are in other parts of the world.

But the point I would make is that if you want to give legitimacy to these states, you have to recognize them in appropriate ways. That means establish embassies in these countries; that means make it clear that the United

States of America legitimizes the state structure that has come into being, which is in our enormous national interest.

Second, if in a very broad sense one can characterize the last half century as being principally one of geopolitics, we all hope and there is certain potential in the making that the next half century will be largely about geoeconomics. In this contest I think an enormous case can be made that to help American business we are going to have to have not less representation abroad but significantly more, particularly in the area of commercial activities and decentralized consulates.

When you have significant countries with regions that are the equivalent manyfold of the average nation-state, it is very important that the United States business community have an anchor in those regions, whether it be the Shanghais or other cities within the new China or whether they be part of the older countries of western Europe. My sense is that we shortchange the Department of State at great risk to the national security of the United States and also in a very significant way to the future of American commerce.

The State Department has done a very poor job in contract with the last century in projecting commerce as a signal mission. But I think in the coming decades on this commercial component of American representation abroad and the need to have structures to support the commercial component are going to be increasingly important. So as easy as this amendment seems to be to vote for, I think the membership ought to take great caution and support the budget agreement, support the President, who is, after all, all of our President when it comes to foreign policy, and support the leadership of the committee.

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the gentleman's amendment for many reasons, but I wish to speak specifically on cutting off funds to upgrade our facilities in China.

Mr. Chairman, I have been to China. I have been to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, as others who spoke before me have. I have witnessed the deplorable conditions of the building in which Ambassador Sasser and his very able staff do their work. Our quarters there, in my judgment, are an embarrassment to this country. They need to be upgraded, and this is not an excessive request. It simply has to do with doing what is right so that we can do our work and maintain the morale of our talented and well-trained representatives in Beijing and throughout the world.

This is not the time to adopt an isolationist foreign policy. On the contrary, the allocations for the State De-

partment are justifiable, so I oppose the amendment and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD]. For the first time in recent memory, the Congress is moving away from its free-spending ways. A balanced budget in the next 5 years is now a real possibility. Tax breaks for working American families, albeit not large enough tax breaks, I think we should go much larger than those that are proposed at this time, but they appear to be in the offing. But we could go much further.

The gentleman's amendment, similar to the one I voted for in committee, is a fair one. It simply freezes spending authorization at the level appropriated for fiscal year 1997. Freezes. It was not a cut, although I would support a cut. It is a freeze. We are simply saying that while we work toward a balanced budget, while we reduce taxes for the overburdened American people who are just overtaxed, while we try to move our own citizens off welfare rolls and into productive jobs, that the State Department, the foreign aid bureaucracy and others learn to live on the same allocation appropriated by this Congress for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] in my opinion offers a modest amendment, an amendment that will allow us to proceed even faster to balancing the budget and to giving tax relief to the American people. They are entitled to tax relief.

We keep hearing that we are drastically cutting back, that we are slashing this and slashing that and cutting this. This is not a cut. Some of us would agree to drastically and dramatically cutting, but that is not what this is. This merely freezes last year's levels.

□ 1145

American families go through this type of process, this decisionmaking process, when they have to set priorities all the time. They oftentimes freeze parts of their budget. This is what we ought to do.

It is a modest proposal. We ought to support it. I know the gentleman has already mentioned this early on, but we have had a lot of folks against this amendment for a while. There are a lot of very significant groups that favor this amendment, such as Women For Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens For A Sound Economy, Americans For Tax Reform. These very pro-taxpayer groups support this amendment.

I would strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHABOT. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, there has been much talk about cuts, and as my colleague just pointed out, this amendment does not cut, it simply freezes. But with the conversations that have taken place, I would have thought there would be leaking roofs, walls falling in.

I want to suggest two places, in addition to again this being a freeze, where savings might come in. One, the State Department itself, as of October 1995, had a list of over 100 properties for potential sale valued at over \$467 million. I want to say that again: \$467 million. That would take care of, again, any of these shortfalls that have been suggested.

The other thing is a lot of the spending that is proposed in this bill, I mean, for instance, \$178 million, we have to multiply these numbers by two; but \$178 million for the International Tropical Timber Organization? How about \$234,000 for the International Natural Rubber Study Organization? Or how about \$134,000 for the International Hydrographic Organization? How about \$203,000 for the International Cotton Advisory Study Group? Or \$51,000 for the International Copper Study Group?

There are a host of places wherein we could come up with the savings that would keep our embassies doing what they ought to be doing.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I urge my colleagues to support this very modest amendment. Many of us would be willing to go much further than this, and really think we should cut. This does not cut, it merely freezes at last year's levels.

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and would like to speak to the aspect of the amendment that I believe cuts really close to the American people. Oftentimes when this Congress speaks about foreign affairs, many Americans do not perceive it as something that touches their lives in any concrete fashion.

One aspect of this amendment, I think, cuts very close to the people in my State, Florida, and in fact to the people of the United States. That is, maybe it is mundane, but that is the ability of Americans to obtain their passports and their visas in a timely manner.

In my community, if individuals need to get a passport in a fast fashion, they are likely to stand in line for 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, sometimes over a couple of days. If there is an emergency, if there is a business need, a family need, oftentimes it will be very difficult to

accomplish that purpose of getting a visa or a passport in a quick fashion.

When this Government was shut down a year and a half ago, extraordinary havoc was created throughout Florida, and I can only imagine throughout the Nation, in the private sector by business people who could not conduct their business.

Now, in fairness, this amendment does not shut down Government, but what it does is it reduces the amount of opportunity, the ability of the State Department to improve their services with respect to Americans obtaining their passports and visas.

The sponsor of the amendment very eloquently spoke of his three little children and the tax burden that they will incur as they grow up. Well, I too, have three little children, but I would respectfully suggest that the manner in which all of America's children will have the ability to pay for our Government in the 21st century and pay for our obligations to our veterans and our senior citizens and our military forces and the obligation of what we call the American way of life, the manner in which we do that is not to stick our head in the sand and pretend that our opportunities cease at our borders; rather, I believe, it is common sense that the manner in which America's children will have the opportunities in the 21st century to pay for the kind of society we want is to increase our opportunities.

Increasing opportunities overseas means to have a very valid presence overseas. The way in which we increase our economic opportunities, our ability to travel, our ability to trade, our ability to make certain that there is peace rather than conflict is not by cutting money in today's budget, in today's bill, which has already been cut from the President's budget proposal; but rather it is to keep it where the President ultimately wanted.

To do otherwise, I believe, would be to defeat the exact purpose that the sponsor of the amendment seeks, and that is to make there be less of a burden on today's children for tomorrow.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to rise in strong support of the Sanford amendment to reduce this bill by \$265 million, and I also wanted to respond to some of the previous comments.

We have been told that, if the Sanford amendment passes, America would be sticking our heads in the sands and withdrawing from our international responsibilities. Let me give my colleagues some numbers here. This is \$265 million, a lot of money, Mr. Chairman. However, compare that with the overall amount of the bill, which is \$6.3 billion. In addition, later on this year we will pass a foreign aid bill which will be approximately \$12 billion, or some-

where thereabout. In addition to that, we will be spending around \$260 billion on defense. Those are huge numbers.

Mr. Chairman, if I had long hair, this amendment is not even clipping off an inch or two of my long hair. What it does is it plucks out a few of the hairs out of my head. I will still have plenty of hair in my head with or without the Sanford amendment. But I would suggest and recommend strongly that we do have to clip, we do have to trim, because we are over \$5 trillion in debt. That is what this is about. This is about trying to make the future good for our children by not enslaving them year after year from deficit spending and increasing the debt.

I want to give my colleagues three areas where we could find savings in this bill. No. 1, we spend hours, and we have already had two or three amendments on the United Nations. One of them talked about pulling America out of the United Nations, another asked for a study so they could find better ways to restructure. Yet, with this bill, we are increasing support for international organizations \$68 million. That seems a little odd when we have so many Members who want to actually cut out spending.

We have heard that this amendment will cause a lot of the overseas real estate to go in disrepair and have roofs that leak. And yet, Mr. Chairman, we have already passed the Bachus amendment that moved to sell unnecessary real estate that should give us a 5-year savings of \$109 million. Now, that is rather odd, Mr. Chairman, when we are told that this amendment would actually cripple our overseas real estate investment, because the bill itself calls for an increase of \$389 million for the next 2 years, each year, for new real estate.

What is it we are trying to do? On the one hand we are trying to reduce, and on the other hand we are trying to expand. What this amendment does is it forces us to get our priorities right.

What is the third area? One of the reasons why most Members are ultimately going to support this bill is because it does consolidate and eliminate two agencies, the Arms Control Disarmament Agency and the U.S. Information Agency.

Now, as one who believes in smaller government, I am excited by this. I think it is very important to consolidate and eliminate duplicative agencies and commissions; and yet this, apparently, is not going to save any money. So why are we doing it; for window decoration? If we are not doing it for more efficiency, why are we doing it? And if we are doing it for inefficiency, is it not true that it will save money?

Mr. Chairman, if we are truthful and sincere about our desire to reduce the size of government and to consolidate and eliminate unnecessary agencies,

certainly we are doing that with the implied goal of saving taxpayers' dollars.

The \$265 million is a lot of money back in the First District of Georgia, as I am sure it is in all 435 congressional districts; but in terms of a bill that has a cost of over \$6.3 billion, in terms of \$260 billion in defense that we will be spending around the globe, in terms of \$12 billion in foreign aid we will be spending, this \$265 million is small and it is reasonable. But it is an important and symbolic first step toward fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to pass the Sanford amendment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

My colleagues, when we were in the State senate, we had a parliamentary provision in our rules that would allow us to divide the question on any issue. And when we had an amendment that involved a broad number of areas, we, as members of the State senate, could then make a motion to the chair to divide the issue.

While I respect the sponsors of this amendment, and I think that they are right in wanting to cut Federal Government spending and State Department spending, for the Congress to micromanage to this extent is wrong.

They ought to ask the question on individual amendments. They should ask me if I want to cut Embassy security. Of course, I do not want to cut Embassy security. Our Embassies need security. They need the protection and the money that provides that protection. So maybe we could extract this from the Sanford amendment, and maybe it would be more palatable to me.

They could ask me if I want to cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba. No, I do not want to cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba. So why do we not extract this, Mr. Chairman, from this amendment, and then maybe it would be more palatable to me.

Maybe we could say we want to cut environmental programs along the gulf, the United States-Mexican border. I do not want to do that. There are some parts of the gentleman's measure that I like, but this micromanaging by the Congress is just wrong.

We cannot dictate to the administrative branch of Government everything. We are going to give them an amount of money and we are going to tell them to spend this money judiciously and spend it in such a manner as it is not wasted. So while I respect the gentleman, and I would like to be able to support the philosophy of what he is trying to do, I think that this type of micromanagement is totally wrong.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that my understanding is that the Congress is in charge of the pursestrings of this Nation and that, therefore, this is the kind of micromanaging the taxpayers would expect of us.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I understand what the gentleman is saying, but I do not think we can start dictating to the administrative branch of Government, to the State Department that they ought to have blue carpets in their Embassies; we should not have an amendment that says no Embassy can be painted brown or pink.

We ought to recognize that the Constitution gives foreign policy responsibility to the administrative branch of Government. We do hold the pursestrings. I am chairman of the committee that appropriates the money to the State Department for foreign policy, and the chairman here today is the chairman of the committee that handles the State Department affairs, such as most of these things address.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would be so kind as to continue to yield, the gentleman is precisely right, and that is why this amendment does not attempt to micromanage where any of this money should come from. All it does is freeze at 1997 levels.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I understand that, but, at the same time, this committee, the Committee on International Relations, has gone through hours and hours of hearings trying to draft a bill. Does the gentleman think they do not care about the same things he cares about? Does the gentleman think they just overlooked this or they are trying to give the administration the ability to spend this money in a reckless fashion? Of course they are not.

□ 1200

Mr. SANFORD. I am on that committee and that is why I am offering it.

Mr. CALLAHAN. And my colleagues should have argued these points in the committee where they have the time, where they have the ability, even giving the administration the authority to come in and to tell them what is wrong with these proposals. These feel-good, look-good amendments are wrong.

I think that it sounds good to be able to go back to our districts and say, we introduced this resolution on this amendment to this bill that was going to do these certain things. But in my opinion, and it is in all respect, and certainly my colleague is in a position, being on the Committee on International Relations, to have input, to talk to his colleagues on the subcommittee and on the full Committee on International Relations and to try to either put it in report language or

suggest that the sense of the Congress is this.

But for us to begin amending this bill, telling the administration what they are going to spend their money on, what time of day the ambassadors are going to get up, in my opinion, is absolutely wrong. So I respectfully request that my colleagues recognize that we cannot micromanage to this extent and that they vote against the Sanford amendment.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This amendment is counterproductive, and, in fact, in many ways it is un-American, because we are the world's leader economically, we are the world's leader in terms of setting social trends, we are the world's leader in terms of showing the wisdom and maturity that the rest of the world expects from us and this amendment weakens our leadership capacity.

To cut the State Department is an implication that they are not doing their job. But is not the proof in the pudding? Is not the proof of whether they are doing their job the view that other countries have of us, the extent to which they look to us for guidance, not just in terms of military judgments but more importantly, in terms of the economic judgments that open up markets for our free enterprise system and our competitively priced products.

We are now in a global economy, a global economy in which the United States has the major stake. In fact, the United States has the greatest interest in this global economy because we have the most productive capacity right now for what the rest of the world wants. We do not have enough of a market within our country to maintain the economic growth that we depend upon for our quality of life, so we need to expand market opportunities around the world.

To do so, it will not be the U.S. Government that is going to be investing the majority of resources, it is not U.S. Government personnel who will be directly responsible for accomplishing this national objective. It is the private sector. It is corporations, it is individual entrepreneurs. But they desperately need people in foreign countries, in our embassies that know the country, that can bail them out of problems that they might encounter, that in fact will represent our economic interests in a mature, in a responsible, and in a professional manner.

That is the job of the State Department. They do it very well. They do not do it as well as they should be able to do it today, because we have cut 3,000 people already out of the State Department. If my colleagues want to find out what the effect of that is, they do not have to go to the families of

State Department personnel who may have lost their jobs or may have retired early, but go to the executives of our corporations who are involved in international trade and they will tell you they need more help in American embassies, they need more consulates, they need a State Department that is growing at the pace that our economy is growing, they need a State Department that realizes the importance of the global economy and realizes the importance of American leadership within international economies.

How counterproductive could we be to cripple this essential agency of American interests, these committed professionals who are doing the job that we depend upon? I just cannot imagine that Congress would go along with this shortsighted view. But beyond the economic considerations, think of the hundreds of thousands of young Americans who have died in wars, some wars that could have been ended earlier, some wars that never should have begun. We owe it to them to make sure that we avoid that kind of bloodshed in the future, to make sure we avoid those diplomatic failures, to make sure, in fact, that the 21st century is a time of peace and prosperity.

And as important as the Defense Department is, it is not the Defense Department that is going to achieve that goal to the extent that the State Department will be able to achieve it if they have adequate resources. Because knowledge leads to understanding, which leads to respect, which leads to appreciation, which leads to friendship. And it is that global friendship that serves our national interests and will serve the interests of our children and our grandchildren who otherwise may have to risk their lives because of failed diplomacy.

We cannot afford failed diplomacy. We cannot afford not to have the professionals, the people who are dedicated to American ideals in other countries around the world. Why we would cut the State Department more after we have already cut it so badly is beyond me and I hope far beyond the wisdom of this Congress.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would urge my colleagues in this body to support the peace and prosperity that is a direct result of global economic interdependency and vote "no" on the Sanford amendment—and to do so overwhelmingly.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to the Sanford amendment. I want to make several points about it. The first point is that the Sanford amendment is not a cut in the foreign aid budget. There is virtually no foreign aid money in the bill that we are now considering. It is a bill that reauthorizes the State Department.

I know how attractive it is on this floor to support cuts in foreign aid, but I want Members to be very clear that we are not voting here on a foreign aid cut, we are voting with respect to a cut in the State Department authorization bill. What that means is that the cut is aimed at our diplomats and their ability to do their work abroad. That is the first point.

Second, I think the amendment to cut the State Department authorization bill has to be put in some context, and that context simply is that we have had too many cuts already in the so-called 150, or international, account. The international affairs budget has been cut by 30 percent, 37 percent in real terms, since 1986; and as has been mentioned on the floor, in the past 2 years, the funding has been cut by 14 percent.

Now, all of our professional diplomats that I am acquainted with, and I am going to cite some personally in just a moment, believe that these cuts have now begun to harm our ability to conduct foreign policy in a lot of different ways. They cut the diplomatic infrastructure that is crumbling due to funding cuts, which have prevented us from modernizing and maintaining our buildings, making it very difficult for our diplomats to do their exceedingly important work.

It has become increasingly hard to maintain the level of consular services American people deserve overseas. And I suspect there are very few congressional offices that do not deal on a daily basis with demands for consular service from our diplomats. And we have accumulated more than \$1 billion in arrears to international organizations, and that undermines our ability to lead in the world and impedes our ability to get multilateral institutions to follow our aid.

The point, simply, is that I do not think that the Sanford amendment can be taken in isolation, it has to be seen in the context of very sharp cuts in the international account over a period of a good many years.

The third point to make is, and this goes directly to the amendment, is I simply think that the State Department cuts that are proposed by the Sanford amendment are much too deep. The bill when it came to the floor already cut the President's request by \$200 million. We have adopted on this floor additional cuts of roughly \$136 million; and along comes Sanford, which is a \$225 million cut.

If we add all of this up together, what we are doing is we are cutting about half a billion dollars from the President's request. So this is not just a freeze. I know the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] intends this to be a freeze. And if we look at his amendment itself, that is what he is seeking to do, to freeze the level of spending. But if we put it into the con-

text of cuts that have already been adopted on the floor and cuts adopted in the committee, then we have got a very, very substantial whack here out of the President's request.

Now, I must say that I think we have to pay some attention to our top diplomats here. They are the ones who we put out on the front line to try to carry the burden of conducting American foreign policy abroad. What is striking here is that every single one of them in recent years, Republican or Democrat, has said to us that we need to maintain the State Department account.

The chairman has a letter signed by Henry Kissinger and George Shultz and Alexander Haig and James Baker and Lawrence Eagleberger and Gen. Colin Powell and Brent Scowcroft. All of those served with great distinction in the Republican administrations, and all of them believe that we have to maintain the level of funding that was reported in the committee bill.

I know that committee bill is not before us, but they want that level of funding and that means they would be in opposition to the Sanford amendment. Add to those names the present Secretary of State, who has been extremely forceful in urging that this 150 account not be cut, add to those names her predecessor, Warren Christopher, and what you have is every single Secretary of State in the past dozens of years, in addition to some of the national security advisers, all urging us to maintain this level of funding, not to freeze it, not to cut it half a billion dollars.

So I would urge my colleagues here to pay respect to our professional Secretaries of State who have urged adequate funding, and to oppose the Sanford amendment, which not only does it cut but it also undermines the budget agreement which we adopted on this floor just days ago by an overwhelming vote. I urge a vote in opposition to the Sanford amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I abhor excessive Government spending as much as anyone and, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, try to take that position. I also support many of the things that my good friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] supports. I think his outreach to cut spending in all areas of Government is certainly prudent. I cannot defend the State Department on every expenditure or everything it does. I have watched it do many foolish things over the years, as we have all in this body. But I have to oppose this amendment because it is the wrong amendment in the wrong place.

This authorization bill will go to the Appropriations Subcommittee. I would advise and invite my colleague, as a member of that subcommittee, to come

in and let us look at areas where there might be savings, where there might be opportunities to cut waste, and then deliberately take those one piece at a time if clear explanations are not there for the expenditures.

But to arbitrarily cut this much money from the State Department's budget at this time would do exactly what the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] has indicated and said clearly it would do. It would create cuts in our security at Embassies. It could cut vital expansions of Embassies in areas, for instance, such as Russia; badly in Russia. We need a country with 11 time zones, a country with an enormous amount of work to do to the projected market system, to convince them to continue along the ways of the market system and freedom. We need to be putting more and more information and communication there.

□ 1215

We need to have availability for their members, for their citizens to be able to come to the United States for both business opportunities as well as educational opportunities. We need to have opportunities for our citizens to travel in Russia. That is just one part of the world that is changing dramatically where we need more communication, where we need more representation rather than less.

As we try to project our message through Radio Free Asia or the broadcasting to Cuba or any of the other areas where we are trying to project our point of view, as we try to expand services for the new countries that have been under totalitarian control and are now allowing their citizens to travel and to come out and see what is happening in the free world, we need to be expanding our efforts in these areas. There are opportunities to save, but across-the-board cuts such as this would not be beneficial to any of the efforts for freedom in this country.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. My only question for the gentleman would be, does he think that there might be 3 percent or just shy of 3 percent of waste within the State Department?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. It would be difficult without reviewing the entire bill to see. It may be, more than a cut, it may be a shift in resources might be needed more than a cut itself.

Mr. SANFORD. This amendment would leave it up to you all basically to decide on how those resources might shift. All it does is freeze and prevent in essence a 3-percent increase.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. It would mandate, though, if the need were there, it would restrict us in a

way that we would not have the freedom of making that decision. If it was not a question of shifting or if we needed more resources in areas as we mentioned a moment ago, either to project our message across the world or to increase our representation in countries such as Russia, it would limit us from doing that.

I would urge, rather than a broad cut, come sit with us in the meetings and work toward seeing which areas could be changed, rather than locking the hands of the appropriators and the authorizers, for that matter, in any further deliberation by a direct freeze at this time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] who is a distinguished member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. Chairman, the funding in this bill is already below the levels set by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] in the budget adopted by this House. The Sanford amendment would result in cuts to a number of key programs, such as cuts in Embassy security and Embassy renovations. It would cut Radio Free Asia which the Speaker has strongly supported. It would cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba, and refugee protection. It would result in cuts to human rights programs for the oppressed people in Tibet, in Burma, and East Timor. Also affected by the cuts in the Sanford proposal would be United States-Mexico border environmental programs, the United States Embassy construction in Jerusalem, and programs to end child labor abuses. The Sanford amendment will cut all of these programs.

I reiterate, funding on this bill is below the Kasich budget resolution. This bill is part of a plan to balance the budget. Our budget chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], supports the bill in its current form. I will also note that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, are all united in opposition to the Sanford amendment. This amendment breaks the budget deal negotiated by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] which is strongly backed by the leadership.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge our colleagues to defeat the Sanford amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD].

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 261, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—163

Aderholt	Foley	Pease
Andrews	Fowler	Peterson (PA)
Archer	Ganske	Petri
Armey	Gekas	Pickering
Bachus	Gibbons	Pombo
Baker	Goode	Portman
Ballenger	Goodlatte	Pryce (OH)
Barr	Goodling	Radanovich
Barrett (NE)	Graham	Ramstad
Bartlett	Granger	Riggs
Barton	Gutknecht	Riley
Bass	Hall (TX)	Roemer
Billirakis	Hansen	Rogan
Blunt	Harman	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hastert	Royce
Bono	Hastings (WA)	Ryun
Boswell	Hayworth	Salmon
Brady	Hefley	Sanford
Bryant	Heger	Schaefer, Dan
Bunning	Hill	Schaffer, Bob
Burr	Hilleary	Sensenbrenner
Burton	Hoekstra	Sessions
Camp	Hostettler	Shadegg
Campbell	Hulshof	Shaw
Cannon	Hunter	Shays
Castle	Hutchinson	Shuster
Chabot	Hyde	Smith, Linda
Chambliss	Inglis	Snowbarger
Chenoweth	Istook	Solomon
Christensen	Jenkins	Souder
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Spence
Coburn	Jones	Stearns
Collins	Kim	Stenholm
Combest	Kingston	Stump
Condit	Klug	Sununu
Cook	Largent	Talent
Cox	Lewis (KY)	Tanner
Cramer	Lucas	Tauzin
Crane	Luther	Taylor (MS)
Crapo	Manzullo	Thornberry
Cubin	McCarthy (MO)	Thune
Cunningham	McIntosh	Tiahrt
Danner	McKeon	Trafficant
Deal	Mica	Upton
DeFazio	Miller (FL)	Wamp
DeLay	Moran (KS)	Watkins
Dickey	Myrick	Weldon (FL)
Doggett	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Doolittle	Neumann	White
Dreier	Ney	Whitfield
Duncan	Norwood	Wicker
Emerson	Nussle	Young (AK)
English	Parker	Young (FL)
Ensign	Paul	
Everett	Paxon	

NOES—261

Abercrombie	Blumenauer	Clay
Ackerman	Boehert	Clayton
Allen	Bonilla	Clement
Baessler	Bonior	Clyburn
Baldacci	Borski	Conyers
Barcia	Boucher	Cooksey
Barrett (WI)	Boyd	Costello
Bateman	Brown (CA)	Coyne
Becerra	Brown (FL)	Cummings
Bentsen	Brown (OH)	Davis (FL)
Bereuter	Buyer	Davis (IL)
Berman	Callahan	Davis (VA)
Berry	Calvert	DeGette
Billbray	Canady	DeLauro
Bishop	Capps	Dellums
Blagojevich	Cardin	Deutscher
Bliley	Carson	

Diaz-Balart	Klink	Pickett
Dicks	Knollenberg	Pitts
Dingell	Kolbe	Pomeroy
Dixon	Kucinich	Porter
Dooley	LaFalce	Poshard
Doyle	LaHood	Price (NC)
Dunn	Lampson	Quinn
Edwards	Lantos	Rahall
Ehlers	Latham	Rangel
Ehrlich	LaTourette	Redmond
Engel	Lazio	Regula
Eshoo	Leach	Reyes
Etheridge	Levin	Rivers
Evans	Lewis (CA)	Rodriguez
Ewing	Lewis (GA)	Rogers
Fattah	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Fawell	Lipinski	Rothman
Fazio	Livingston	Roukema
Flner	LoBlundo	Roybal-Allard
Foglietta	Lofgren	Rush
Ford	Lowe	Sabo
Fox	Maloney (CT)	Sanchez
Frank (MA)	Maloney (NY)	Sanders
Franks (NJ)	Manton	Sandlin
Frelinghuysen	Markey	Sawyer
Frost	Martinez	Saxton
Furse	Mascara	Schumer
Gallely	Matsui	Scott
Gedjenson	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano
Gephardt	McCollum	Sherman
Gilchrest	McCrery	Shimkus
Gillmor	McDade	Siskis
Gilman	McDermott	Skaggs
Gonzalez	McGovern	Skeen
Gordon	McHale	Skelton
Goss	McHugh	Slaughter
Green	McInnis	Smith (NJ)
Gutierrez	McIntyre	Smith (OR)
Hall (OH)	McKinney	Smith, Adam
Hamilton	McNulty	Snyder
Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Spratt
Hefner	Meek	Stabenow
Hilliard	Menendez	Stark
Hinchey	Metcalfe	Stokes
Hinojosa	Millerder-	Strickland
Hobson	McDonald	Stupak
Holden	Miller (CA)	Tauscher
Hooley	Minge	Taylor (NC)
Horn	Mink	Thomas
Houghton	Moakley	Thompson
Hoyer	Mollohan	Thurman
Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Tierney
Jackson-Lee	Morella	Torres
(TX)	Murtha	Turner
Jefferson	Nadler	Velázquez
John	Neal	Vento
Johnson (CT)	Northup	Visclosky
Johnson (WI)	Oberstar	Walsh
Johnson, E. B.	Obey	Waters
Kanjorski	Oliver	Watt (NC)
Kaptur	Ortiz	Watts (OK)
Kasich	Owens	Waxman
Kelly	Oxley	Weller
Kennedy (MA)	Packard	Wexler
Kennedy (RI)	Pallone	Weygand
Kennelly	Pappas	Wise
Kildee	Pascarella	Wolf
Kilpatrick	Pastor	Woolsey
Kind (WI)	Payne	Wynn
King (NY)	Pelosi	Yates
Kiecicka	Peterson (MN)	

NOT VOTING—10

Farr	Molinari	Smith (TX)
Flake	Scarborough	Towns
Forbes	Schiff	
Greenwood	Smith (MI)	

□ 1240

Messrs. ALLEN, WELLER, and SHIMKUS, and Ms. SANCHEZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. BURTON of Indiana, HYDE, and KIM changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Chair would inquire of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] if he concurs in the offering of this en bloc amendments?

Mr. HAMILTON. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

The text of the amendments en bloc is as follows:

Amendments en bloc offered by Mr. GILMAN:

Strike division A and insert the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION AND REINVENTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation and Reinvention Act of 1997".

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) With the end of the Cold War, the international challenges facing the United States have changed, but the fundamental national interests of the United States have not. The security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States require continued American engagement in international affairs. The leading role of the United States in world affairs will be as important in the twenty-first century as it has been in the twentieth.

(2) In this context, the United States has a historic opportunity to continue the reinvention of the agencies primarily responsible for implementing the Nation's foreign policies.

(3) The United States budget deficit and the agreement to come to a balanced budget over 5 years requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(4) In order to streamline the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, strong and effective leadership will be required. In order to promote this streamlining process, the proliferation of foreign affairs agencies that occurred during the Cold War must be reversed by reinventing, streamlining, and reorganizing the foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State.

(5) The continuing reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the United States Agency for International Development, must ensure that these agencies can effectively confront the new and pressing challenges of the post-Cold War world.

(6) Any reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies must recognize the fact that arms control and nonproliferation, sustainable development, and public diplomacy are now more central than ever to the success of the United States foreign policy. Any integration of these agencies should preserve the unique skills and capabilities of each of the agencies in a reinvented Department of State.

(7) A reinvented, streamlined, reorganized, and more flexible foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States and enhance the United States' ability to meet the growing foreign policy challenges during the next century.

(8) The new foreign affairs structure should be one that will maintain the quality of and strengthen the public diplomacy and arms control functions now performed by the United States Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this division are—

(1) to provide for the streamlining and reinvention of the Department of State to enable it better to incorporate additional functions and agencies, manage new responsibilities, make the Department more effective, maximize the efficient use of resources, and make it better able to defend American interests and promote American values abroad;

(2) to consolidate and integrate certain agencies and certain functions of other agencies of the United States into the reinvented Department of State;

(3) to ensure that the United States maintains adequate representation abroad within available budgetary resources;

(4) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States interests be maintained; and

(5) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms have the following meanings for the purposes of this division:

(1) The term "ACDA" means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) The term "agency" means the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(3) The term "AID" means the Agency for International Development.

(4) The term "Department" means the Department of State.

(5) The term "officer" is not limited by the meaning of such term under section 2104 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The term "reorganization" means integration, transfer, consolidation, coordination, authorization, or abolition.

(7) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(8) The term "USIA" means the United States Information Agency.

TITLE II—PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATING, STREAMLINING, AND REORGANIZING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

SEC. 201. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress a reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies specifying, in accordance with titles III through VI of this division, the reorganization of the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(2) MANDATORY ELEMENTS.—The plan shall provide for—

(A) the transfer of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of State; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, with the whole or a part of another agency or the functions thereof.

(3) DISCRETIONARY ELEMENTS.—The plan may provide for—

(A) the abolition of all or a part of the functions of an agency, except that no enforcement function or statutory program shall be abolished by the plan; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of a part of an agency or the functions thereof with another part of the same agency or the functions thereof.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under subsection (a) to both Houses of Congress on the same day and to each House while it is in session. If on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the plan has not been submitted and either House is not in session, the plan shall be submitted on the first day thereafter when both Houses are in session.

(2) INFORMATION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION.—The message of the President, submitted together with the reorganization plan, shall include information regarding implementation of the plan which shall—

(A) describe in detail—

(i) the actions necessary or planned to complete the reorganization,

(ii) the anticipated nature and substance of any orders, directives, and other administrative and operational actions which are expected to be required for completing or implementing the reorganization, and

(iii) any preliminary actions which have been taken in the implementation process, and

(B) contain a projected timetable for completion of the implementation process.

The President shall also provide such further background or other information as the Congress may require for its consideration of the plan.

(c) AMENDMENT OF PLAN.—During the 60 calendar-day period after the date on which the plan is submitted to the Congress, the President may transmit to the Congress amendments or modifications to the plan, consistent with this division, which shall be considered as though submitted together with the reorganization plan and shall not affect any effective date or deadline under this division.

SEC. 202. CONTENTS OF REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) CONTENTS.—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under section 201 of this title—

(1) notwithstanding section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, may provide for the appointment and pay of one or more officers of any agency, including appointment of additional Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries (except that the total number may not exceed the total number of officers previously authorized at Executive Schedule levels III and IV of the agencies subject to this division), if the President determines, and in the President's message submitting the plan declares that, by reason of a reorganization made by the plan, the provisions are necessary;

(2) shall provide for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property, and personnel affected by a reorganization;

(3) shall provide for the transfer of such unexpended balances of appropriations, and of other funds, available for use in connection with a function or agency affected by a reorganization, as the President considers necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization, or for the use of the agency which shall have the functions after the reorganization plan is effective; and

(4) shall provide for terminating the affairs of an agency abolished.

(b) **TRANSFERS OF OFFICIALS.**—If the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under section 201 contains provisions pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, an individual holding office immediately prior to the abolition or transfer of the office by this division who was appointed to the office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who performs duties substantially similar to the duties of an office proposed to be created under such plan, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, assume the duties of such new office, and shall not be required to be reappointed by reason of the abolition or transfer of the individual's previous office.

(c) **LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.**—The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies may provide for the transfer of unexpended balances pursuant to subsection (a)(3) only if such balances are used for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made or for the purpose of reorganization.

SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON POWERS.

The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under this title may not provide for, and a reorganization under this title may not have the effect of—

(1) creating a new executive department, renaming an existing executive department, or abolishing or transferring an executive department or all the functions thereof;

(2) authorizing an agency to exercise a function which is not expressly authorized by law at the time the plan is submitted to Congress; or

(3) creating a new agency which is not a component or part of an existing agency.

SEC. 204. EFFECTIVE DATE AND PUBLICATION OF REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 shall become effective in accordance with titles III through VI of this Division, on the effective date specified in each such title with respect to the agency or agencies subject to each such title.

(b) **PUBLICATION.**—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies which is effective shall be printed (1) in the Statutes at Large, and (2) in the Federal Register.

(c) **AUTHORITY PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 may provide for the transfer of the whole or part of functions prior to the effective dates established in titles II through VI, including the transfer of personnel and funds associated with such functions.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament

Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 311. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is abolished.

SEC. 312. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and all functions of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

SEC. 313. UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended in subsection (b)—

(1) by striking "There" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) **UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**—There shall be in the Department of State, among the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security who shall, among other duties, assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to arms control and international security policy."

(b) **PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.**—Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) The Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security may, in the role of advisor to the National Security Council on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters, and subject to the direction of the President, attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council."

SEC. 314. REPEAL RELATING TO INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

Section 50 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a), relating to the ACDA Inspector General, is repealed.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 321. REFERENCES.

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Information Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 411. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

The United States Information Agency is abolished.

SEC. 412. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) **TRANSFER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.**—There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Information Agency and all functions of the United States Information Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

(b) **PRESERVING THE INDEPENDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.**—The Broadcasting Board of Governors and the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau shall continue to have the responsibilities set forth in title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), except that, as further set forth in chapter 3 of this title, references in that Act to the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State, and references to the Director of the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 413. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1) before "There"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) **UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**—There shall be in the Department of State, in addition to the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy who shall have responsibility, among other duties, to assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to United States public diplomacy policies and programs, including international educational and cultural exchange programs, information, and international broadcasting."

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 421. REFERENCES IN LAW.

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Information Agency or the Director of the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Information Agency, USIA, or the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

SEC. 422. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.

(a) **APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—Section 501 of Public Law

80-402 section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall not apply to public affairs and other information dissemination functions of the Secretary of State as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

(b) APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 501 of Public Law 80-402, section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall apply only to overseas public diplomacy programs of the Director of the United States Information Agency as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

TITLE V—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

- (1) October 1, 1998; or
- (2) the date of abolition of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 511. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States International Development Cooperation Agency is abolished.

(b) AID AND OPIC.—Subsection (a) shall not be interpreted to apply to the Agency for International Development (AID) or the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

SEC. 512. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

The reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201 shall provide for the transfer to another agency or agencies of all functions of the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and all functions of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and any office or component of such agencies under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

TITLE VI—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

- (1) October 1, 1999; or
- (2) the date of reorganization of the Agency for International Development pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 611. REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Agency for International Development shall be reorganized in accordance with this division and the reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201.

(b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Agency for International Development shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(c) FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED.—The reorganization of the Agency for International Development shall provide, at a minimum, for the transfer to and consolidation with the Department of State of the following functions of the agency:

- (1) Press office.
- (2) Certain administrative functions.

Strike section 1303 and insert the following:

SEC. 1303. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

The official with primary responsibility for matters relating to personnel in the Department of State, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of human resource policy and management.

Strike section 1304 and insert the following:

SEC. 1304. DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY.

Any Assistant Secretary with primary responsibility for diplomatic security, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of (1) management, and (2) Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security.

Strike section 1306.

Strike section 1707.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to offer this en bloc amendment which represents a bipartisan agreement with the administration on how to implement the contentious issue of reorganizing and streamlining our Nation's foreign affairs agencies. This bipartisan agreement is the result of lengthy hours of negotiation, and I want to stress to my Republican colleagues that we have not capitulated on any of the key issues of concern to all of us. This bill still eliminates two agencies, and it does so under a strict timetable that will not permit the abolition of agencies to be indefinitely postponed.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, this amendment mandates that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the International Development Cooperation Agency will be abolished by no later than October 1, 1998. It further mandates that the U.S. Information Agency will be abolished and the Agency for International Development will be partially folded into the State Department by no later than October 1, 1999. There is no waiver, no escape clause, no smoke and mirrors. The agencies will be abolished.

While the October 1 date we have agreed to is 45 days later in each case than initially proposed, the 45 additional days for these agencies is not too great a price to pay for what we have achieved. The critical point is that the initial administration proposal on reorganization provided for neither the mandatory abolition of agencies nor a definite ending by which consolidation had to occur.

□ 1345

The agreement we have reached is not only a good agreement, but it will

also enable us to move toward conference with solid, bipartisan support for this bill.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to fully support this en bloc amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, en bloc amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], chairman of the committee. I think it changes very dramatically the underlying language of the bill on reorganization of U.S. foreign affairs agencies. I certainly want to commend the chairman of the committee and his staff and those in the State Department who worked very assiduously in the last few days and hours to reach an agreement on this amendment. All of them need to be complimented for their work and their diligence and for the work product they have produced.

I think this amendment is now very close to the language of the amendment I originally proposed a few days ago, which the administration also supported. The key point is that this amendment now permits the President to have the kind of flexibility he needs to get the reorganization job done. I think the Chairman's amendment builds in some tight deadlines and other requirements that helps to ensure that the President will follow through on his commitments to reorganize in a timely manner.

I believe, as I said earlier, that the President is entitled to organize the executive branch as he sees fit without micromanagement from the Congress. The President has made the commitment to consolidate and to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies, and we need to make sure he has the tools to carry out that commitment. This amendment provides the President with those tools and allows Congress to focus more on results, less on structure.

So I strongly urge the support and adoption of this amendment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the bill being managed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], my good friend, and by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON]. I believe it is a good bill and I believe this en bloc amendment is going to be a pretty good amendment.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to address my colleagues and to address both the chairman and the ranking member of the subcommittee. I support, for example, any increase in the efficiency of government. However, someday I would like to take the opportunity to call Bill Rehnquist of the Supreme Court and ask him to come across the street and have a conference

with Members of Congress and give us a basic lesson in civics, and that is the Constitution gives foreign policy to the administrative branch of government.

Mr. Chairman, I did not vote for Bill Clinton, but the American people, the majority of them, did vote for him, and we elected him. They elected him to lead foreign policy. For the Congress to continue to try to micromanage the administrative branch of government to the extent that they are telling them, as I mentioned earlier today, what color to paint their embassies is absolutely wrong.

I know that this particular reorganizational effort that is in this en bloc amendment has had a lot of hearing in the Committee on International Relations, and I commend my colleagues for that. I know that there has been a lot of compromise that has taken place in the last few hours regarding some perfecting amendments to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, and I applaud that.

But for us today to tell the administration how they are going to reorganize I think is absolutely wrong. If we want to tell them to reorganize, that is one thing. I understand that the amendment at this point basically does that instead of telling them how to reorganize. They have been talking about reorganization of USAID for the last several months, or the last several years, and we have instructed and pleaded with the administration to take heed. But for the Congress to micromanage to the extent that we start telling the administrative branch of government how they are going to reorganize is in my opinion wrong, and I think it is violative of at least the spirit of the Constitution to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate for the last several weeks on this issue and I have listened to all of the controversy about Indonesia, and I have talked to some of my colleagues about the problems in Indonesia and I have heard about the problems in Cuba, and certainly, that is what we ought to do, talk about our concerns. We ought to express our views to our colleagues. But at the same time, we must recognize that people are listening to what we say.

Last year on the foreign operations bill, the appropriation bill, for example, there was a great debate talking about we wanted to force the people of Turkey to apologize for a massacre that took place decades ago. It had no business being discussed on the floor of this House, in my opinion. And the Turks, when we needed them in Korea, they were right there. We accepted them into NATO, and yet at the same time we were sending a message to them that we disagree with everything they do, simply because of an atrocity that took place decades ago.

During the debate this week we talked about Indonesia, and I know

that a lot of people are concerned about the human rights violations in Indonesia. So am I. But at the same time, we have to recognize that Indonesia is a place where Americans are doing business, where our Government is working to improve the very concerns that we have.

They are working to encourage Indonesia to eliminate any possibility of future actions of human rights violations, and we are moving in the right direction. We give them absolutely no credit for what they have accomplished in consultation with our executive branch of government, and yet criticize them and tell them in a sense that we do not like them, that we do not want anything to do with them, while American businessmen are over there creating jobs for American workers. They are building generator plants, they are building the generators in the United States of America. They are creating jobs. They are making progress, for example, in the area of human rights, and we ought to give them credit there and we ought to let our diplomats, the people we have, the people that have been appointed by the President of the United States, the professionals that he has chosen, to negotiate these things rather than us jumping up on the floor of the House every time we visit a foreign country and become pseudo experts on everything in the world. We are not the body to do that. We can give our messages, but we must recognize that people are listening to this.

Since the debate that took place a few days ago on Indonesia, the President, or the head of Indonesia has now notified us that they do not want to participate anymore in IMET training. I think that is wrong. Our military wants to train their people, train them in human rights, train them in the same type of activities so that we can depend upon them should we ever need them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CALLAHAN was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter from Michael McGowan who was once a member of the Board of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce, which is all of the American companies doing business in Indonesia, and let the Members have the opportunity to read his views, to recognize that there is more to this than just human rights.

We are doing the same thing with China, and I am concerned about that. When China violated human rights and they locked up Harry Wu, I was one of the ones that accompanied the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the Committee

on Appropriations, to go to China to try to get Harry Wu out of jail. We should do those things. We should encourage them, but it is like a child coming home with a B-plus and is criticized for not getting an A.

So I want the Members of this body to know that people are paying attention to us, that we should recognize that we have diplomats to work out these problems, that we do have the right to express our concerns, but that we ought to be a little bit more cautious and we ought to be a little bit more cautious on the micromanagement of the Federal Government, of the executive branch of Government, in making certain that we give them the latitude that they need, that is necessary, to reorganize USAID, or any other department that we have jurisdiction over.

JUNE 9, 1997.

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN: With regard to the recent congressional debate concerning the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to offer you some personal comments as a seventeen year resident of Indonesia and a member of the Board of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia.

First, the current debate in the congress does little to further U.S.-Indonesia bilateral relations. Constructive engagement with Indonesia both at a governmental level and through increased bilateral trade and other exchanges will bear more fruit. Through continuing constructive engagement, American policies, principles and values can be best demonstrated to Indonesia. Continuing open debate on the applicability of punitive sanctions does nothing to further this relationship. Should sanctions be imposed, they serve as a double obstacle to continuing engagement by prohibiting new trade and exchange initiatives, while curtailing existing trade and exchange. This is bad for U.S. export growth, and costs American citizens jobs.

While no one can dispute that serious failures occurred in Timor-Timor, the government of Indonesia has demonstrated "Continuous Improvement" of its human rights record as exemplified by its performance during the Timika riots in the province of Irian Jaya and more recently during the elections. Although Indonesians suspected of causing civil disorder have been detained, no deaths have been attributed to government intervention.

Indonesian citizens deem the recent campaign to have been fairly conducted. From the start, the ruling party GOLKAR was never questioned with regard to its majority, only the degree of its majority.

Religious freedom is a tenet of the country's national philosophy. President Soeharto, himself a devout Muslim, openly participates in observances of other religious festivals such as Christmas and Easter.

To a great extent, the current debate in the U.S. is driven by reports of "bad news." This is not surprising as in the old cliché "bad news, sells papers." What I feel is required is as follows:

Continuing Constructive Engagement between the U.S. and Indonesian Governments.

Increasing U.S. Trade with Indonesia together with increasing the presence of U.S. business to demonstrate the application of American Values and Principles.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my thoughts.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL C. MCGOWAN.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I am very pleased to stand in support of the Gilman amendment, and I would like to yield my remaining time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the very able chairman of the Committee on International Relations who conducts his committee, as well as the amendments on the floor, in a very fair, bipartisan manner, and it has been an honor for me to be a part of his committee.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for her support of this amendment. She is a distinguished subcommittee chairman on our committee. I wanted to take this opportunity with regard to the adoption of this amendment, and to also discuss the final passage of this measure.

I would like to note to my colleagues that this measure, as my colleagues consider their final vote, contains no U.N. arrearages, contains no foreign aid, consolidates two Federal agencies that are in the en bloc amendment, merging them into the State Department, pursuant to the President's announcement with regard to the Arms Control Agency and the U.S. Information Agency, and contains traditional State authorization funding passed regularly by Congress, authorizing appropriations for USIA, for State, and ACDA. It contains anti-Castro provisions that will help tighten the economic squeeze on Cuba. It funds important United States-Mexico environmental border programs.

It contains provisions nailing dead-beat diplomats who drink, drive, and kill, winning the endorsements even of our Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and most important, it has been endorsed by Secretaries of State Eagleburger, Baker, Shultz, Haig, and Kissinger, along with National Security Advisors General Colin L. Powell and General Brent Scowcroft.

Mr. Chairman, as we wind up our debate on this bill, I would also like to thank some of the people for their contributions in support of the measure. I would like to thank Members on both sides of the aisle who have cooperated both in committee and here on the floor in particular. I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, who is responsible for a good portion of the bill that is before us and marked up a significant part of it in subcommittee.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], the

chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, who has been especially supportive, and our other distinguished subcommittee chairpersons who have made contributions.

I want to thank our distinguished ranking Democratic member, Mr. HAMILTON, for his cooperation in working out a bipartisan approach to this bill, and hopefully, we will both be able to get support for this in the other body. The staff and the committee on both the majority and the minority side have worked especially hard on this bill and deserve the thanks of all of our Members. We have also had vital assistance from the Office of Legislative Counsel and from the expert Parliamentarians.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to you and your predecessors in the chair for an extensive, long consideration of this measure.

Mr. Chairman, again I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to give their support to this bipartisan measure on the final vote.

□ 1300

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, when the Committee rises and reports this bill to the House, I understand that a separate vote may be called for on the amendment I offered that was adopted in the House last Wednesday. If that should occur, it is my intention to call for a separate vote in the House on several other amendments that passed in the Committee of the Whole.

My amendment requires that the Secretary of State issue a report every 3 months listing all complaints by the Government of Cuba to the United States Government agencies. If we are going to be taking another vote on this amendment, I believe then that some other amendments also deserve another vote.

My amendment is not controversial; rather, its purpose is to make sure that Congress has enough information to make informed judgments on our policies toward Cuba. There is no reason to select this particular amendment out of all of the amendments that have been agreed to for a revote. In fact, there is no reason to vote against my amendment, unless Members do not want to see the more balanced and complete view of Cuba that these State Department reports could present. I believe that this information will help Congress make wiser decisions and perhaps prevent future misunderstandings.

For example, before the Brothers to the Rescue planes were shot down on February 24, 1996, Cuba made over 10 complaints to the Federal Aviation Administration about the group's violations of Cuban airspace. If Congress

had seen these complaints, this tragedy might have been prevented.

At present the Cuban Government makes formal complaints to the State Department, but complaints are also made to other agencies, such as the FAA or the American interest section in Havana. Some complaints have involved violations of Cuban airspace, the dropping of leaflets in Havana that the Cuban Government finds offensive, traveling too close to Cuban shores, and even, according to the Cuban Government, terrorist acts against Cuban territory.

My amendment would put these complaints in one comprehensive report. If a separate vote is asked on my noncontroversial amendment, whose purpose is to give Congress information, I will ask for separate votes totaling close to 26 on many of the other amendments already passed.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I find it very interesting, to say the least, that our colleague on the other side of the aisle has just called the amendment that he introduced in this legislation late at night, when there were literally two other Members on the floor, noncontroversial.

It would be the first time in the history of the United States that taxpayer funds would have to be spent, United States taxpayer funds would have to be spent, every 90 days to file a report by the United States Government with regard to any and all complaints against United States citizens made by the dictatorship of Cuba, one of the handful of terrorist states on the list of terrorist states by the State Department.

It is important that we recognize what the so-called noncontroversial amendment that we are simply seeking a vote on, what that would do. United States taxpayer funds would have to be expended so that any and all complaints made by the terrorist state, the dictatorship of Cuba, any complaints against United States citizens, any and all complaints, would have to be reported on and paid for by United States taxpayers. To call that a noncontroversial amendment is really almost inconceivable.

Now, we are simply asking for a vote, and we are going to ask a vote, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is going to ask for a vote at the appropriate time. It seems inconceivable that that would be called not only noncontroversial but that in any way it would be implied as though it were something excessive on our part to ask for a vote.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, for our colleague in New York, we do not mean to tie up the time of our colleagues on revote after revote after revote. It is the gentleman who is going to be asking for that. We merely want to call a vote on an amendment which is very controversial, which asks U.S. taxpayers to fund a Castro investigation.

We think there are better uses for the scarce resources of our Nation than to give credibility to a dictator's false accusations. The U.S. Department of State is not an agency of Fidel Castro. We should not treat it as such. Yet, that is what this amendment asks for, so we believe that there are better uses of taxpayer funds.

We are not calling for 20-some-odd votes. The gentleman is the one, I would say to our colleague from New York, who is going to be doing that. We are merely calling for one vote, a roll-call vote, if it is demanded, if we lose on the voice vote; and that is, I think, fair, in the interests of democracy. We are not afraid of votes. We are not afraid of arguing the amendment on its merits.

I think if we had had that opportunity at the appropriate time, I think we would not be in this situation now. We are certainly not worried about the outcome of the vote. We think it is a fair process, when there are more Members present to redebate the issue and revote on the issue. We are not calling for 26 amendment votes, the gentleman is calling for that.

As our colleagues come on the floor, we want them to make sure, after I demand that separate vote on the Serrano amendment, that they understand that the person responsible for them coming time after time to vote is the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO], and not their Florida colleagues.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would just say that, if somehow an amendment should be revoked because it was passed on the floor when there were very few Members of Congress, that is the history of this bill. Perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO] is right for a number of other reasons. This entire bill basically has been debated by few or no Members on the floor.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is correct. I came to this floor that evening under the rules of this House and passed an amendment with a number of people on the floor, no different than when other people have passed amendments. The fact of life is that the only

reason we are revoting this amendment is because it has to do with the one issue this House never wants to yield on or debate fully.

Second, according to that statement that the gentlewoman made, I think it is proper, then, to revote the others, because some of them passed by a very slim margin. If it is proper to revote one that passed with no vote, then it is proper to revote the other margins.

Then, lastly but not unimportant, I think, it is interesting that so much is made about a report that will come to Congress. I do not know at what point it is improper to tell the taxpayers that Congress should be informed before it makes a decision. But it is interesting to note that at the insistence of some of the people who would be calling for this vote, the bill currently calls for reports on the enforcement of the ongoing Cuban embargo.

In other words, in this bill right now there are provisions for reports to be made to Congress every few months on how that issue is going. So I felt that it was proper to add another report that would balance the issue a little bit, and prevent further problems in the future.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain a sense-of-the-Congress amendment which calls on the Government of Peru to respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal action. My amendment was adopted by the House as part of Chairman GILMAN's en bloc amendment last week.

The amendment contains strong language commending Peru for their efforts to control drugs and stating that anyone convicted for possession of drugs should face stiff penalties.

A constituent of mine, Jennifer Davis, and her friend Krista Barnes, have been held in prison in Peru for more than 8 months without being formally charged with a crime, without a trial, and without being sentenced. They are being held under horrible conditions which are in violation of basic international standards for the treatment of prisoners. I have a very serious question about whether the United States should continue sending about \$100 million in foreign aid to Peru every year when that country is denying American citizens protection of their basic human rights and holding them more than 8 months without a trial.

Jennifer and Krista, who are only 20 years old, were arrested in Peru in September 1996 after being recruited by some Peruvians to carry cocaine. They deserve to be punished for this crime, and they know that. In fact, they immediately admitted their guilt and have gone out of their way to cooperate with the police. As a result, three Peruvians who put them up to this have been arrested.

Their willingness to cooperate has benefited them in no way. Eight months later they sit in prison without being charged and without a trial.

The prison where they are being held is not fit for humans. It was built for 230 but has about 700 prisoners, including small children. The women share a communal bathroom with no running water and no soap. The food is unsanitary and they do not receive any milk,

vegetables, or fruit. Disease is rampant as well as rats, roaches, and sick animals. Health care is virtually nonexistent and Jennifer has lost over 22 pounds.

My sense-of-the-Congress language calls on Peru to respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal procedures. This is the minimum the American taxpayers should expect in return for the millions of dollars we give to Peru every year. Eight months without bringing charges and without a trial is unreasonable and unacceptable.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The amendments en bloc were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GOODLATTE] having assumed the chair, Mr. ROGERS, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, (H.R. 1757) to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 159, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Serrano amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand separate votes on the following amendments numbered on the Clerk's list in the order in which they appear in the bill.

The amendments are as follows: No. 1, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 2, the so-called Gilman amendment; No. 4, the so-called Skaggs amendment, as amended by the so-called Diaz-Balart amendment; No. 3, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 6, the so-called Bachus amendment; No. 5, the so-called Hefley amendment; No. 7, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 8, the so-called Goss amendment; No. 10, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 9, the so-called Coburn amendment; No. 11, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 15, the so-called Fox of Pennsylvania amendment; No. 16, the so-called Lazio of New York amendment; No. 19, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 20, the so-called Gilman amendment; No. 22, the so-called Scarborough amendment,

as modified; No. 24, the so-called Nethercutt amendment; No. 26, the so-called Paxon amendment; No. 23, the so-called Ney amendment; No. 25, the so-called Miller of California amendment, as amended by the so-called Diaz-Balart amendment; No. 35, the so-called Rohrabacher amendment; No. 29, the so-called Fox of Pennsylvania amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, I demand separate votes on each one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will redesignate the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 5(b) 2 of rule XV, the Chair announces that he may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the question of adoption of the amendments on which separate votes have been demanded.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 6, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Blagojevich	Cardin
Ackerman	Bliley	Carson
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Castle
Allen	Blunt	Chabot
Andrews	Boehlt	Chambliss
Archer	Boehner	Chenoweth
Armey	Bonilla	Christensen
Bachus	Bonior	Clay
Baesler	Bono	Clayton
Baker	Borski	Clement
Baldacci	Boswell	Clyburn
Ballenger	Boucher	Coble
Barcia	Boyd	Coburn
Barr	Brady	Collins
Barrett (NE)	Brown (CA)	Combest
Barrett (WI)	Brown (FL)	Condit
Bartlett	Brown (OH)	Conyers
Barton	Bryant	Cook
Bass	Bunning	Cooksey
Bateman	Burr	Costello
Becerra	Burton	Coyne
Bentsen	Buyer	Cramer
Bereuter	Callahan	Craney
Berman	Calvert	Crapo
Berry	Camp	Cubin
Bilbray	Campbell	Cummings
Billakis	Canady	Cunningham
Bishop	Capps	Danner

Davis (FL)	Hutchinson	Nadler
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Neal
Davis (VA)	Inglis	Nethercutt
DeFazio	Istook	Neumann
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Ney
Delahunt	Jackson-Lee	Northup
DeLauro	(TX)	Norwood
DeLay	Jefferson	Nussle
Dellums	Jenkins	Oberstar
Deutsch	John	Obey
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Oliver
Dickey	Johnson (WI)	Ortiz
Dicks	Johnson, E. B.	Owens
Dingell	Johnson, Sam	Oxley
Dixon	Jones	Packard
Doggett	Kanjorski	Pallone
Dooley	Kaptur	Pappas
Doolittle	Kasich	Parker
Doyle	Kelly	Pascarella
Dreier	Kennedy (MA)	Pastor
Duncan	Kennedy (RI)	Paul
Dunn	Kennelly	Paxon
Edwards	Kildee	Payne
Ehlers	Kilpatrick	Pease
Ehrlich	Kim	Pelosi
Emerson	Kind (WI)	Peterson (MN)
Engel	King (NY)	Peterson (PA)
English	Kingston	Petri
Ensign	Kleczka	Pickering
Eshoo	Klink	Pickett
Etheridge	Klug	Pitts
Evans	Knollenberg	Pombo
Everett	Kolbe	Pomeroy
Ewing	Kucinich	Porter
Fattah	LaFalce	Portman
Fawell	LaHood	Poshard
Fazio	Lampson	Price (NC)
Filner	Lantos	Pryce (OH)
Foglietta	Largent	Quinn
Foley	Latham	Radanovich
Ford	LaTourette	Rahall
Fowler	Lazio	Ramstad
Fox	Leach	Rangel
Frank (MA)	Levin	Redmond
Franks (NJ)	Lewis (CA)	Regula
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (GA)	Reyes
Frost	Lewis (KY)	Riggs
Furse	Linder	Riley
Galleghy	Lipinski	Rivers
Ganske	Livingston	Rodriguez
Gedjenson	LoBlundo	Roemer
Gekas	Lofgren	Rogan
Gephardt	Lowe	Rogers
Gibbons	Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen
Gilchrest	Luther	Rothman
Gillmor	Maloney (CT)	Roukema
Gilman	Maloney (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Gonzalez	Manton	Rush
Goode	Manzullo	Ryun
Goodlatte	Markey	Sabo
Goodling	Martinez	Salmon
Gordon	Mascara	Sanchez
Goss	Matsui	Sanders
Graham	McCarthy (MO)	Sandlin
Granger	McCarthy (NY)	Sanford
Green	McCollum	Sawyer
Greenwood	McCreary	Saxton
Gutierrez	McDade	Schaeffer, Dan
Gutknecht	McDermott	Schaffer, Bob
Hall (OH)	McGovern	Schumer
Hall (TX)	McHale	Scott
Hamilton	McHugh	Sensenbrenner
Hansen	McInnis	Serrano
Harman	McIntosh	Sessions
Hastert	McIntyre	Shadegg
Hastings (FL)	McKeon	Shaw
Hastings (WA)	McKinney	Shays
Hayworth	McNulty	Sherman
Hefley	Meehan	Shimkus
Hefner	Meek	Shuster
Herger	Menendez	Slitsky
Hill	Metcalfe	Skaggs
Hilleary	Mica	Skeen
Hilliard	Millender	Skelton
Hinches	McDonald	Slaughter
Hinojosa	Miller (CA)	Smith (MI)
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Hoekstra	Minge	Smith (OR)
Holden	Mink	Smith, Adam
Hooley	Moakley	Smith, Linda
Horn	Mollohan	Snowbarger
Hostettler	Moran (KS)	Snyder
Houghton	Moran (VA)	Solomon
Hoyer	Morella	Souder
Hulshof	Murtha	Spence
Hunter	Myrick	Spratt

Stabenow	Thune	Waxman
Stearns	Thurman	Weldon (FL)
Stenholm	Tiahrt	Weldon (PA)
Stokes	Tierney	Weller
Strickland	Torres	Wexler
Stump	Towns	Weygand
Stupak	Trafcant	White
Sununu	Turner	Whitfield
Talent	Upton	Wicker
Tanner	Velázquez	Wise
Tauscher	Vento	Wolf
Tauzin	Walsh	Woolsey
Taylor (MS)	Wamp	Wynn
Taylor (NC)	Waters	Yates
Thomas	Watkins	Young (AK)
Thompson	Watt (NC)	Young (FL)
Thornberry	Watts (OK)	

NAYS—6

Cannon	Deal	Royce
Cox	Rohrabacher	Scarborough

NOT VOTING—8

Farr	Mollinari	Stark
Flake	Schiff	Visclosky
Forbes	Smith (TX)	

□ 1339

Messrs. DEAL of Georgia, ROYCE and ROHRABACHER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BORSKI and Mr. OWENS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendments en bloc were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:

Page 84, line 5, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Page 84, line 6, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Strike line 7 on page 110 and all that follows through line 17 on page 112.

Page 84, line 4, insert "(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—" before "For".

Page 84, after line 7 insert the following:

(B) PASSPORT INFORMATION SERVICES.—The Secretary of State shall provide passport information without charge to citizens of the United States, including—

(i) information about who is eligible to receive a United States passport and how and where to apply;

(ii) information about the status of pending applications; and

(iii) names, addresses, and telephone numbers of State and Federal officials who are authorized to provide passport information in cooperation with the Department of State.

Page 112, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 7 on page 114 and insert the following:

SEC. 1208. SURCHARGE FOR PROCEEDING CERTAIN MACHINE READABLE VISAS.

Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "providing consular services," and inserting "the Department of State's border security program, including the costs of installation and operation of the machine readable visa and automated name-check process, improving the quality and security of the United States passport, passport and visa fraud investigations, and the technological infrastructure

to support the programs referred to in this sentence.”;

(2) by striking the first sentence of paragraph (3) and inserting “For fiscal years 1998 and 1998, fees deposited under the authority of paragraph (2) may not exceed \$140,000,000 in each fiscal year and, notwithstanding paragraph (2), such fees shall be available only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5).

The SPEAKER pro tempore: The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 422, noes 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

AYES—422

Abercrombie	Castle	Evans
Ackerman	Chabot	Everett
Aderholt	Chambliss	Ewing
Allen	Chenoweth	Fattah
Andrews	Christensen	Fawell
Archer	Clay	Fazio
Armey	Clayton	Filner
Bachus	Clement	Foglietta
Baessler	Clyburn	Foley
Baker	Coble	Ford
Baldacci	Coburn	Fowler
Ballenger	Collins	Fox
Barcia	Combest	Frank (MA)
Barr	Condit	Franks (NJ)
Barrett (NE)	Conyers	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (WI)	Cook	Frost
Bartlett	Cooksey	Furse
Barton	Costello	Gallely
Bass	Cox	Ganske
Bateman	Coyne	Gedensson
Becerra	Cramer	Gekas
Bentsen	Crane	Gephardt
Bereuter	Crapo	Gibbons
Berman	Cubin	Gilchrest
Berry	Cummings	Gillmor
Bilbray	Cunningham	Gilman
Bilirakis	Danner	Gonzalez
Bishop	Davis (FL)	Goode
Blagojevich	Davis (IL)	Goodlatte
Bliley	Davis (VA)	Goodling
Blumenauer	Deal	Gordon
Blunt	DeFazio	Goss
Boehlert	DeGette	Graham
Boehner	Delahunt	Granger
Bonilla	DeLauro	Green
Bonior	DeLay	Greenwood
Bono	Dellums	Gutierrez
Borski	Deutsch	Gutknecht
Boswell	Diaz-Balart	Hall (OH)
Boucher	Dickey	Hall (TX)
Boyd	Dicks	Hamilton
Brady	Dingell	Hansen
Brown (CA)	Dixon	Harman
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Hastert
Brown (OH)	Dooley	Hastings (FL)
Bryant	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Bunning	Doyle	Hayworth
Burr	Dreier	Hefley
Burton	Duncan	Hefner
Buyer	Dunn	Heger
Callahan	Edwards	Hill
Calvert	Ehlers	Hilleary
Camp	Ehrlich	Hilliard
Campbell	Emerson	Hinojosa
Canady	Engel	Hobson
Cannon	English	Hoekstra
Capps	Ensign	Holden
Cardin	Eshoo	Hooley
Carson	Etheridge	Hostettler

Houghton	Meek	Scarborough
Hoyer	Menendez	Schaefer, Dan
Hulshof	Metcalfe	Schaffer, Bob
Hunter	Mica	Schumer
Hutchinson	Millender	Scott
Hyde	McDonald	Sensenbrenner
Inglis	Miller (CA)	Serrano
Istook	Miller (FL)	Sessions
Jackson (IL)	Minge	Shadegg
Jackson-Lee	Mink	Shaw
(TX)	Moakley	Shays
Jefferson	Mollohan	Sherman
Jenkins	Moran (KS)	Shimkus
John	Moran (VA)	Shuster
Johnson (CT)	Morella	Sisk
Johnson (WI)	Murtha	Skaggs
Johnson, E. B.	Myrick	Skeen
Johnson, Sam	Nadler	Skelton
Jones	Neal	Slaughter
Kanjorski	Nethercutt	Smith (MI)
Kaptur	Neumann	Smith (NJ)
Kasich	Ney	Smith (OR)
Kelly	Northup	Smith (TX)
Kennedy (MA)	Norwood	Smith, Adam
Kennedy (RI)	Nussle	Smith, Linda
Kennelly	Oberstar	Snowbarger
Kildee	Obey	Snyder
Kilpatrick	Oliver	Solomon
Kim	Ortiz	Souder
Kind (WI)	Owens	Spence
King (NY)	Oxley	Spratt
Kington	Packard	Stabenow
Kleczka	Pallone	Stark
Klink	Pappas	Stearns
Klug	Parker	Stenholm
Knollenberg	Pascarell	Stokes
Kolbe	Pastor	Strickland
Kucinich	Paul	Stump
LaFalce	Paxon	Stupak
LaHood	Payne	Sununu
Lampson	Pease	Talent
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Tanner
Largent	Peterson (PA)	Tauscher
Latham	Petri	Tauzin
LaTourette	Pickering	Taylor (MS)
Lazio	Pickett	Taylor (NC)
Leach	Pitts	Thomas
Levin	Pombo	Thompson
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Thornberry
Lewis (GA)	Portman	Thune
Lewis (KY)	Poshard	Thurman
Linder	Price (NC)	Tiahrt
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Tierney
Livingston	Quinn	Torres
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Townes
Lofgren	Rahall	Trafficant
Lowey	Ramstad	Turner
Lucas	Rangel	Upton
Luther	Redmond	Velázquez
Maloney (CT)	Regula	Watt (NC)
Maloney (NY)	Reyes	Watts (OK)
Manton	Riggs	Waxman
Manzullo	Riley	Weldon (FL)
Marky	Rivers	Weldon (PA)
Martinez	Rodriguez	Weller
Mascara	Roemer	Wexler
Matsui	Rogan	Weygand
McCarthy (MO)	Rogers	White
McCarthy (NY)	Rohrabacher	Whitfield
McCollum	Ros-Lehtinen	Wicker
McCrery	Rothman	Wolf
McDade	Roukema	Woolsey
McDermott	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
McGovern	Royce	Yates
McHale	Rush	Young (AK)
McHugh	Ryun	Young (FL)
McInnis	Sabo	
McIntosh	Salmon	
McIntyre	Sanchez	
McKeon	Sanders	
McKinney	Sanford	
McNulty	Sawyer	
Meehan	Saxton	

NOT VOTING—12

Farr	Horn	Sandlin
Flake	Molinar	Schiff
Forbes	Pelosi	Visclosky
Hinchey	Porter	Wise

□ 1349

So the amendments were agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidably detained and was not present for rollcall votes 180 and 181. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on both.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Page 96, lines 8 and 9, strike “\$334,655,000” both places it appears and insert “\$344,655,000” and “\$341,655,000” respectively.

Page 96, lines 21 and 22, strike “\$30,000,000” both places it appears and insert “40,000,000” and “33,000,000” respectively.

Page 96, lines 24 and 25, strike “10,000,000” both places it appears and insert “\$30,000,000”.

Add at the end of Title XI:

SEC.

(a) It is the sense of Congress that the United States broadcasting through Radio Free Asia and Voice of America increase to continuous, 24-hour broadcasting in Mandarin, Cantonese, Tibetan, and that broadcasting in additional Chinese dialects be increased.

(b) Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall report to the Congress on a plan to achieve continuous broadcasting in Asia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 354, noes 72, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

AYES—354

Abercrombie	Blumenauer	Chenoweth
Ackerman	Blunt	Christensen
Aderholt	Boehlert	Clayton
Allen	Boehner	Clyburn
Andrews	Bonior	Coburn
Archer	Bono	Collins
Armey	Borski	Combest
Bachus	Boswell	Cook
Baessler	Boyd	Cooksey
Baker	Brady	Costello
Baldacci	Brown (FL)	Cox
Ballenger	Brown (OH)	Coyne
Barcia	Bryant	Cramer
Barr	Bunning	Crane
Barrett (NE)	Burr	Crapo
Bartlett	Burton	Cubin
Barton	Buyer	Cunningham
Bass	Callahan	Davis (FL)
Bateman	Calvert	Davis (VA)
Bentsen	Camp	Deal
Bereuter	Campbell	DeGette
Berman	Canady	Delahunt
Berry	Cannon	DeLauro
Bilbray	Capps	DeLay
Bilirakis	Cardin	Deutsch
Bishop	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Blagojevich	Castle	Dickey
Bliley	Chambliss	Dicks

Dixon
Doggett
Doollittle
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Holden
Hoolley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King (NY)

Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Pascarell
Paxon
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad

Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Santolin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shirkus
Siskis
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—72

Barrett (WI)
Becerra

Bonilla
Boucher

Brown (CA)
Chabot

Clay
Clement
Coble
Condit
Conyers
Cummings
Danner
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Dellums
Dingell
Dooley
Duncan
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Ganske
Gejdenson
Goode
Goodling
Hinchey

Hinojosa
Hoekstra
Jackson (IL)
Kanjorski
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Klecza
Lewis (GA)
Luther
Martinez
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
Meehan
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mollohan
Obey
Olver
Owens
Parker

Paul
Payne
Pombo
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sanford
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shuster
Slaughter
Stokes
Tierney
Torres
Velázquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Yates

NOT VOTING—8

Farr
Flake
Forbes

Molinari
Rangel
Schiff

Stark
Weldon (FL)

□ 1400

Mr. GOODLING changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. COYNE and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment, as amended, offered by Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado:

Page 97, line 1, insert "(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS" before "For".

Page 97, after line 3, insert the following:

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), no funds shall be used for television broadcasting to Cuba after October 1, "1997, if the President certifies that continued funding is not in the national interest of the United States."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SCAGGS], as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 279, noes 149, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

AYES—279

Ackerman
Aderholt
Andrews
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barton
Bass

Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla

Bono
Boswell
Boyd
Brady
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton

Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doollittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson

Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Pascarell
Pastor
Paxon

Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Ranganovich
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanford
Santolin
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shirkus
Siskis
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Traficant
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
White
Wicker
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—149

Abercrombie
Allen
Armey
Baesler
Baldacci
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Becerra

Berman
Berry
Billbray
Blumenauer
Boehler
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown (CA)

Capps
Christensen
Clay
Coble
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cramer
Cummings

Danner	Kind (WI)	Rodriguez
Davis (IL)	Klecicka	Roemer
Deal	LaFalce	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Rush
DeGette	Lofgren	Sabo
DeLauro	Lowey	Sanchez
DeLay	Luther	Sanders
Dellums	Markley	Sandlin
Dicks	Martinez	Sawyer
Dingell	Matsui	Schumer
Dixon	McCarthy (MO)	Scott
Doggett	McDermott	Sensenbrenner
Dooley	McGovern	Serrano
Eshoo	McHale	Shuster
Evans	McIntyre	Skaggs
Fattah	McKinney	Slaughter
Filner	Meehan	Smith, Adam
Foglietta	Millender	Stark
Frank (MA)	McDonald	Stenholm
Furse	Miller (CA)	Stokes
Ganske	Minge	Tanner
Gedjenson	Mink	Tauscher
Gonzalez	Moakley	Taylor (MS)
Goode	Mollohan	Thompson
Hall (OH)	Moran (VA)	Thurman
Hall (TX)	Nadler	Therney
Hamilton	Neal	Torres
Harman	Neumann	Towns
Hefner	Oberstar	Turner
Hilliard	Obey	Upton
Hinchee	Olver	Velázquez
Hoekstra	Owens	Vento
Hoolley	Parker	Visclosky
Jackson (IL)	Paul	Waters
Jefferson	Payne	Watt (NC)
Kanjorski	Petri	Waxman
Kennedy (MA)	Pomeroy	Weygand
Kennelly	Poshard	Whitfield
Kildee	Price (NC)	Wise
Kilpatrick	Rangel	Woolsey
	Rivers	Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Archer	Flake	Mollinari
Farr	Forbes	Schiff

□ 1412

Messrs. DOGGETT, HOEKSTRA, CRAMER, NEUMANN, and WHITFIELD changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. COYNE, CLYBURN, and FAZIO of California and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HEFLEY:

At the end of chapter 1 of title XII (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section and amend the table of contents accordingly:

SEC. 1221. NOTIFICATION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY DIPLOMATS.

Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.; commonly referred to as the "Foreign Missions Act") is amended by inserting after section 204A the following:

"SEC. 204B. CRIMES COMMITTED BY DIPLOMATS.

"(a) RECORDS.—(1) The Secretary of State shall develop and maintain records on each incident in which an individual with immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Vienna Convention who the Secretary reasonably believes has committed a serious criminal offense within the United States which was not subject to

the criminal jurisdiction of the United States. Each such record shall include—

"(A) the identity of such individual;
 "(B) the nature of the offense committed by such individual, including whether against property or persons;

"(C) whether such offense involved reckless driving or driving while intoxicated; and

"(D) the number and nature of all other criminal offenses committed in the United States by such individual.

"(2) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress on the incidents occurring during the preceding year. The report shall include the information maintained under paragraph (1) together with information under section 1706(a).

"(b) EDUCATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INDIVIDUALS.—The Secretary shall take such steps as may be necessary—

"(1) to educate local law enforcement officials on the extent of the immunity from criminal jurisdiction provided to members of a foreign mission, and family members of such members, under the Vienna Convention; and

"(2) to encourage local law enforcement officials to fully investigate, charge, and prosecute, to the extent consistent with immunity from criminal jurisdiction under the Vienna Convention, any member of a foreign mission, and any family member of such a member, who commits a serious criminal offense within the United States.

"(c) INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL PROSECUTIONS.—No officer or employee of the Department of State may interfere with any investigation, charge, or prosecution by a State or local government of—

"(1) an alien who is a member of a foreign mission,

"(2) a family member of an alien described in subparagraph (A), or

"(3) any other alien, not covered by immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Vienna Convention.

"(d) NOTIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—The Secretary shall notify the members of each foreign mission of United States policies relating to criminal offenses (particularly crimes of violence) committed by such members, and the family members of such members, including the policy of obtaining criminal indictments, requiring such members to leave the country, and declaring such members persona non grata.

"(e) VIENNA CONVENTION.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'Vienna Convention' means the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 (TIAS numbered 7502; 23 UST 3227), entered into force with respect to the United States on December 13, 1972."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 386, noes 42, answered "present" 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

AYES—386

Abercrombie	Doolittle	Kennelly
Ackerman	Doyle	Kildee
Aderholt	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Allen	Duncan	Kim
Andrews	Dunn	Kind (WI)
Archer	Edwards	King (NY)
Armey	Ehlers	Kingston
Bachus	Ehrlich	Klecicka
Baessler	Emerson	Klink
Baker	Engel	Klug
Baldacci	English	Knollenberg
Ballenger	Ensign	Kolbe
Barcia	Eshoo	Kucinich
Barr	Etheridge	LaFalce
Barrett (NE)	Evans	LaHood
Bartlett	Everett	Lampson
Barton	Ewing	Lantos
Bass	Fawell	Largent
Bateman	Fazio	Latham
Bentsen	Foley	LaTourette
Bereuter	Ford	Lazio
Berry	Fowler	Leach
Bilbray	Fox	Levin
Billakis	Frank (MA)	Lewis (CA)
Bishop	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (KY)
Blagojevich	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Bliley	Frost	Lipinski
Blumenauer	Furse	Livingston
Blunt	Gallely	LoBiondo
Boehert	Ganske	Lofgren
Boehner	Gedjenson	Lowey
Bonilla	Gekas	Lucas
Bono	Gephardt	Luther
Boswell	Gibbons	Maloney (CT)
Boucher	Gilchrest	Maloney (NY)
Boyd	Gillmor	Manton
Brady	Gilman	Manzullo
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	Markey
Brown (OH)	Goode	Mascara
Bryant	Goodlatte	Matsui
Bunning	Goodling	McCarthy (MO)
Burr	Gordon	McCarthy (NY)
Burton	Goss	McCollum
Buyer	Graham	McCreery
Callahan	Granger	McDade
Calvert	Green	McGovern
Camp	Greenwood	McHale
Campbell	Gutierrez	McHugh
Canady	Gutknecht	McInnis
Cannon	Hall (OH)	McIntosh
Capps	Hall (TX)	McIntyre
Cardin	Hansen	McKeon
Carson	Harman	McNulty
Castle	Hastert	Meehan
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Chambliss	Hayworth	Metcalf
Chenoweth	Hefley	Mica
Christensen	Hefner	Miller (CA)
Clement	Heger	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Hill	Minge
Coble	Hilleary	Moakley
Coburn	Hilliard	Mollohan
Collins	Hinchee	Moran (KS)
Combest	Hinojosa	Moran (VA)
Condit	Hobson	Morella
Conyers	Hoekstra	Myrick
Cook	Holden	Nadler
Cooksey	Hoolley	Neal
Costello	Horn	Nethercutt
Cox	Hostettler	Neumann
Coyne	Houghton	Ney
Cramer	Hoyer	Northup
Crane	Hulshof	Norwood
Crapo	Hunter	Nussle
Cubin	Hutchinson	Oberstar
Cummings	Hyde	Olver
Cunningham	Inglis	Ortiz
Danner	Istook	Oxley
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Packard
Davis (IL)	Jefferson	Pallone
Davis (VA)	Jenkins	Pappas
Deal	John	Parker
DeFazio	Johnson (CT)	Pascrell
DeGette	Johnson (WI)	Pastor
DeLauro	Johnson, E.B.	Paul
DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Paxon
Deutsch	Jones	Pease
Diaz-Balart	Kanjorski	Pelosi
Dickey	Kaptur	Peterson (MN)
Dicks	Kasich	Peterson (PA)
Doggett	Kelly	Petri
Dooley	Kennedy (MA)	Pickering
	Kennedy (RI)	Pickett

Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough

Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shusterman
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu

Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torres
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—42

Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Berman
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Clay
Clayton
Dellums
Dingell
Dixon
Fattah
Foglietta
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)

Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Lewis (GA)
Martinez
McDermott
McKinney
Meek
Millender-
McDonald
Mink
Murtha
Obey
Owens
Payne
Rahall

Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanders
Serrano
Snyder
Stokes
Tierney
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Woolsey

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Filner

NOT VOTING—5

Farr
Flake

Forbes
Molinari

Schiff

□ 1422

Mrs. CLAYTON changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SAWYER and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I just wonder if we could not take all of these votes on these amendments by sample, rather than actually taking them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHUS:

At the end of chapter 1 of title XII (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1221. REPORT ON OVERSEAS SURPLUS PROPERTIES.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a report listing overseas United States surplus properties for sale.

(b) USE OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM SALE OF OVERSEAS SURPLUS PROPERTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts received by the United States from the sale of any overseas United States surplus property shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be used to reduce the deficit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 146, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

AYES—283

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Andrews
Archer
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Berry
Billbray
Billakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Brady
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Carson
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer

Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Foley
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman

Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (WI)
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kim
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Lampson
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)

McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Metcalfe
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northrup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Portman

Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Roemer
Rogan
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger

Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—146

Ackerman
Allen
Armey
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehler
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Conyers
Coyne
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Engel
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Ford
Frost
Furse
Gedjenson
Gephardt
Gilman
Gonzalez

Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Manton
Markay
Martinez
Matsui
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Millerder
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (VA)

Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Oberstar
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Porter
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Rodriguez
Rogers
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Serrano
Sherman
Skaggs
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Spratt
Stark
Stokes
Stupak
Thompson
Torres
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—5

Farr
FlakeForbes
Molinar

Schiff

□ 1434

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut changed her vote from "aye" to "no." Messrs. NEAL of Massachusetts, FRELINGHUYSEN, SCOTT, and PAXON changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc: The so-called Gilman en bloc amendment regarding consular service duties, the so-called Coburn amendment regarding world heritage programs, the so-called Gilman amendment en bloc regarding Peru and Ethiopia, and the so-called Smith amendment regarding impediments to the delivery of aid.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:

Page 120, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 18, and insert the following:

(a) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE REPORTS OF BIRTHS ABROAD.—Section 33 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2705) is amended in paragraph (2) by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this paragraph, a consular officer shall include any United States citizen employee of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State to adjudicate nationality abroad pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe."

Page 121, after line 17, insert the following:

(e) DEFINITION OF CONSULAR OFFICER.—Section 101(a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(9)) is amended by—

(1) inserting "or employee" after "officer"; and

(2) inserting before the period at the end of the sentence "or, when used in title III, for the purpose of adjudicating nationality";

(f) TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES PERFORMING CONSULAR FUNCTIONS.—Section 704 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4024) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) Prior to designation by the Secretary of State pursuant to regulation to perform a consular function abroad, a United States citizen employee (other than a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States) shall be required to complete successfully a program of training essentially equivalent to the training that a consular officer who is a member of the Foreign Service would receive for purposes of performing such function and shall be certified by an appropriate official of the Department of State to be qualified by knowledge and experience to perform such function. As used in this subsection, the term 'consular function' includes the

issuance of visas, the performance of notarial and other legalization functions, the adjudication of passport applications, the adjudication of nationality, and the issuance of citizenship documentation."

SECTION 1304—ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

On page 127 line 20 insert after security "and management".

SECTION 1321—AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

On page 130 line 5 delete 1070 and insert in its place 1,210.

On page 130 line 6 delete 140 and insert in its place 150.

On page 130 line 17 delete 1065 and insert in its place 1,182.

On page 130 line 18 delete 135 and insert in its place 147.

Strike section 1702 of division B, page 163, line 3 to page 164, line 3, and insert the following new section (and renumber the subsequent sections accordingly and conform the table of contents accordingly).

SEC. 1702. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF PERSONS IN DANGER OF SUBJECTION TO TORTURE.

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States that the United States shall not expel, extradite, or otherwise effect the involuntary return of any person to a country in which there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Except as otherwise provided, terms used in this section have the meanings assigned under the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, subject to any reservations, understandings, declarations and provisos contained in the United States resolution of advice and consent to ratification of such Convention.

(c) PROCEDURES.—Procedures shall be established to ensure compliance with subsection (a) in the cases of aliens who are arriving in the United States or who are physically present in the United States and who are subject to removal.

(d) REVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court shall have jurisdiction to review the procedures adopted to implement this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed as providing any court jurisdiction to review claims raised under the Convention or this section, or any other determination made with respect to the application of the policy set forth in subsection (a), except as part of the review of a final order of removal pursuant to section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

Strike section 1712 and insert the following:

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO RECOGNITION OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should use its influence with the Turkish Government and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to suggest that the Turkish Government—

(1) recognize the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its nonpolitical, religious mission;

(2) ensure the continued maintenance of the institution's physical security needs, as

provided for under Turkish and international law, including but not limited to, the Treaty of Lausanne, the 1968 Protocol, the Helsinki Final Act (1975), and the Charter of Paris;

(3) provide for the proper protection and safety of the Ecumenical Patriarch and Patriarchate personnel; and

(4) reopen the Ecumenical Patriarchate's Halki Patriarchal School of Theology.

Page 183, line 1, strike "cases and the" and insert "cases through the provision of records and the unilateral and joint".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 428, noes 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

AYES—428

Abercrombie	Cardin	Ensign
Ackerman	Carson	Eshoo
Aderholt	Castle	Etheridge
Allen	Chabot	Evans
Andrews	Chambliss	Everett
Archer	Chenoweth	Ewing
Armey	Christensen	Fattah
Bachus	Clay	Fawell
Baesler	Clayton	Fazio
Baker	Clement	Filner
Baldacci	Clyburn	Foghtetta
Ballenger	Coble	Foley
Barcia	Coburn	Ford
Barr	Collins	Fowler
Barrett (NE)	Combest	Fox
Barrett (WI)	Condit	Frank (MA)
Bartlett	Conyers	Franks (NJ)
Barton	Cook	Frelinghuysen
Bass	Cooksey	Frost
Bateman	Costello	Furse
Becerra	Coyne	Gallegly
Bentsen	Cramer	Ganske
Bereuter	Crane	Geddenon
Berman	Crapo	Gekas
Berry	Cubin	Gephardt
Bilbray	Cummings	Gibbons
Billakis	Cunningham	Gilchrist
Bishop	Danner	Gillmor
Blagojevich	Davis (FL)	Gilman
Bliley	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Blumenauer	Davis (VA)	Goode
Blunt	Deal	Goodlatte
Boehlert	DeFazio	Goodling
Boehner	DeGette	Gordon
Bonilla	Delahunt	Goss
Bonior	DeLauro	Graham
Bono	DeLay	Granger
Borski	Dellums	Green
Boswell	Deutsch	Greenwood
Boucher	Diaz-Balart	Gutierrez
Boyd	Dickey	Gutknecht
Brady	Dicks	Hall (OH)
Brown (CA)	Dingell	Hall (TX)
Brown (FL)	Dixon	Hamilton
Brown (OH)	Doggett	Hansen
Bryant	Dooley	Harman
Bunning	Doolittle	Hastert
Burr	Doyle	Hastings (FL)
Burton	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Buyer	Duncan	Hayworth
Callahan	Dunn	Hefley
Calvert	Edwards	Hefner
Camp	Ehlers	Herger
Campbell	Ehrlich	Hill
Canady	Emerson	Hilleary
Cannon	Engel	Hilliard
Capps	English	Hinchey

Hinojosa	McKinney	Sawyer
Hobson	McNulty	Saxton
Hoekstra	Meehan	Scarborough
Holden	Meek	Schaefer, Dan
Hooley	Menendez	Schaffer, Bob
Horn	Metcalf	Schumer
Hostettler	Mica	Scott
Houghton	Millender-	Sensenbrenner
Hoyer	McDonald	Serrano
Hulshof	Miller (CA)	Sessions
Hunter	Miller (FL)	Shadegg
Hutchinson	Minge	Shaw
Hyde	Mink	Shays
Inglis	Moakley	Sherman
Istook	Mollohan	Shirkus
Jackson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Shuster
Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)	Siskis
(TX)	Morella	Skaggs
Jefferson	Murtha	Skeen
Jenkins	Myrick	Skelton
John	Nadler	Slaughter
Johnson (CT)	Neal	Smith (MI)
Johnson (WI)	Nethercutt	Smith (NJ)
Johnson, E.B.	Neumann	Smith (OR)
Johnson, Sam	Ney	Smith (TX)
Jones	Northup	Smith, Adam
Kanjorski	Norwood	Smith, Linda
Kaptur	Nussle	Snowbarger
Kasich	Oberstar	Snyder
Kelly	Obey	Solomon
Kennedy (MA)	Oliver	Souder
Kennedy (RI)	Ortiz	Spence
Kennelly	Owens	Spratt
Kildee	Oxley	Stabenow
Kilpatrick	Packard	Stark
Kim	Pallone	Stearns
Kind (WI)	Pappas	Stenholm
King (NY)	Parker	Stokes
Kingston	Pascarell	Strickland
Klecza	Pastor	Stump
Klink	Paul	Stupak
Klug	Paxon	Sununu
Knollenberg	Payne	Talent
Kolbe	Pease	Tanner
Kucinich	Pelosi	Tauscher
LaFalce	Peterson (MN)	Tauzin
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Taylor (MS)
Lampson	Petri	Taylor (NC)
Lantos	Pickering	Thomas
Largent	Pickett	Thompson
Latham	Pitts	Thornberry
LaTourette	Pombo	Thune
Lazio	Pomeroy	Thurman
Leach	Porter	Tiahrt
Levin	Portman	Tierney
Lewis (CA)	Poshard	Torres
Lewis (GA)	Price (NC)	Towns
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Trafficant
Linder	Quinn	Turner
Lipinski	Radanovich	Upton
Livingston	Rahall	Velazquez
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Vento
Lofgren	Rangel	Visclosky
Lowey	Redmond	Walsh
Lucas	Regula	Wamp
Luther	Reyes	Waters
Maloney (CT)	Riggs	Watkins
Maloney (NY)	Riley	Watt (NC)
Manton	Rivers	Watts (OK)
Manzullo	Rodriguez	Waxman
Markey	Roemer	Weldon (FL)
Martinez	Rogan	Weldon (PA)
Mascara	Rogers	Weller
Matsui	Rohrabacher	Wexler
McCarthy (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Weygand
McCarthy (NY)	Rothman	White
McCollum	Roukema	Whitfield
McCrery	Roybal-Allard	Wicker
McDade	Royce	Wise
McDermott	Rush	Woolsey
McGovern	Ryun	Wynn
McHale	Sabo	Young (AK)
McHugh	Salmon	Young (FL)
McInnis	Sanchez	
McIntosh	Sanders	
McIntyre	Sandlin	
McKeon	Sanford	

NOT VOTING—6

Cox	Flake	Molinari
Farr	Forbes	Schiff

□ 1444

Mr. RANGEL changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendments were agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Goss:

Page 139, strike line 19 and all that follows through line 10 on page 141 (and conform the table of contents accordingly).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Goss].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 201, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

AYES—226

Aderholt	Doollittle	Kim
Archer	Dreier	King (NY)
Armey	Duncan	Kingston
Bachus	Dunn	Klug
Baker	Ehlers	Knollenberg
Ballenger	Ehrlich	Kolbe
Barcia	Emerson	LaHood
Barr	English	Largent
Barrett (NE)	Ensign	Latham
Bartlett	Everett	LaTourette
Barton	Ewing	Lazio
Bass	Fawell	Leach
Bateman	Foley	Lewis (CA)
Bereuter	Fowler	Lewis (KY)
Bilbray	Fox	Linder
Billirakis	Franks (NJ)	Livingston
Billiey	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Blunt	Gallely	Lucas
Boehlert	Ganske	Manzullo
Boehner	Gekas	McCollum
Bonilla	Gibbons	McCrery
Bono	Gilchrist	McDade
Brady	Gillmor	McHugh
Bryant	Gilman	McInnis
Bunning	Goodlatte	McIntosh
Burr	Goodling	McKeon
Burton	Goss	Metcalf
Buyer	Graham	Mica
Callahan	Granger	Miller (FL)
Calvert	Greenwood	Moran (KS)
Camp	Gutknecht	Moran (VA)
Campbell	Hall (TX)	Morella
Canady	Hansen	Myrick
Cannon	Hastert	Nethercutt
Castle	Hastings (WA)	Neumann
Chabot	Hayworth	Ney
Chambliss	Hefley	Northup
Chenoweth	Herger	Norwood
Christensen	Hill	Nussle
Coble	Hilleary	Oxley
Coburn	Hobson	Packard
Collins	Hoekstra	Pappas
Combest	Horn	Parker
Cook	Hostettler	Paul
Cooksey	Houghton	Paxon
Cox	Hulshof	Pease
Crane	Hutchinson	Peterson (PA)
Crapo	Hyde	Petri
Cubin	Inglis	Pickering
Cunningham	Istook	Pitts
Davis (VA)	Jenkins	Pombo
Deal	Johnson (CT)	Porter
DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Portman
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Pryce (OH)
Dickey	Kasich	Quinn
Dicks	Kelly	Radanovich

Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg

Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas

Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Trafficant
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—201

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Obey
Ackerman	Hall (OH)	Oliver
Allen	Hamilton	Ortiz
Andrews	Harman	Owens
Baerles	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baldacci	Hefner	Pascarell
Barrett (WI)	Hilliard	Pastor
Becerra	Hinchee	Payne
Bentsen	Hinojosa	Pelosi
Berman	Holden	Peterson (MN)
Berry	Hooley	Pickett
Bishop	Hoyer	Pomeroy
Blagojevich	Jackson (IL)	Poshard
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Price (NC)
Bonior	(TX)	Rahall
Borski	Jefferson	Rangel
Boswell	John	Reyes
Boucher	Johnson (WI)	Rivers
Boyd	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Brown (CA)	Kanjorski	Roemer
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Rothman
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (MA)	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Cardin	Kennelly	Sabo
Carson	Kildee	Sanchez
Clay	Kilpatrick	Sanders
Clayton	Kind (WI)	Sandlin
Clement	Klecza	Sawyer
Clyburn	Klink	Schumer
Condit	Kucinich	Scott
Conyers	LaFalce	Serrano
Costello	Lampson	Sherman
Coyne	Lantos	Siskis
Cramer	Levin	Skaggs
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Skelton
Danner	Lipinski	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lofgren	Smith (NJ)
DeGette	Lowey	Smith, Adam
Delahunt	Luther	Snyder
DeLauro	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
Dellums	Maloney (NY)	Stabenow
Deutsch	Manton	Stark
Dingell	Markey	Stenholm
Dixon	Martinez	Stokes
Doggett	Mascara	Strickland
Dooley	Matsui	Stupak
Doyle	McCarthy (MO)	Tanner
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Tauscher
Edwards	McDermott	Taylor (MS)
Engel	McGovern	Thompson
Eshoo	McHale	Thurman
Etheridge	McIntyre	Tierney
Evans	McKinney	Torres
Fattah	McNulty	Towns
Fazio	Meehan	Turner
Filner	Meek	Velazquez
Foglietta	Menendez	Vento
Ford	Millender-	Visclosky
Frank (MA)	McDonald	Waters
Frost	Miller (CA)	Watt (NC)
Furse	Minge	Waxman
Gejdenson	Mink	Wexler
Gephardt	Moakley	Weygand
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Wise
Goode	Murtha	Woolsey
Gordon	Nadler	Wynn
Green	Neal	Yates
	Oberstar	

NOT VOTING—7

Hunter	Schiff
Mollinari	
Riggs	

□ 1453

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. MORAN of Virginia changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 187 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COBURN:

At the end of title XV insert the following new section:

SEC. 1525. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE AND MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available to the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program or the World Heritage Program administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. COBURN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 222, noes 202, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

AYES—222

Aderholt	Chabot	Ganske
Archer	Chambliss	Gekas
Army	Chenoweth	Gibbons
Baessler	Christensen	Gillmor
Baker	Coble	Gilman
Ballenger	Coburn	Goode
Barcia	Collins	Goodlatte
Barr	Combest	Goodling
Barrett (NE)	Condit	Goss
Bartlett	Cook	Graham
Barton	Cooksey	Granger
Bass	Cox	Green
Bateman	Crane	Greenwood
Berry	Crapo	Gutknecht
Bilbray	Cubin	Hall (TX)
Billrakis	Cunningham	Hansen
Blagojevich	Danner	Hastert
Bliley	Deal	Hastings (WA)
Blunt	Delahunt	Hayworth
Boehlert	DeLay	Hefley
Boehner	Diaz-Balart	Henger
Bonilla	Dickey	Hill
Bono	Doolittle	Hilleary
Brady	Dreier	Hobson
Bryant	Duncan	Hoekstra
Bunning	Dunn	Hostettler
Burr	Ehrlich	Houghton
Burton	Emerson	Hulshof
Buyer	Ensign	Hunter
Callahan	Everett	Hutchinson
Calvert	Ewing	Hyde
Camp	Foley	Inglis
Campbell	Fowler	Istook
Canady	Fox	Jenkins
Cannon	Galleghy	Johnson (CT)

Johnson, Sam	Oxley	Shuster
Jones	Packard	Skeen
Kasich	Pappas	Smith (MI)
Kelly	Parker	Smith (NJ)
Kim	Paul	Smith (OR)
King (NY)	Paxon	Smith (TX)
Kingston	Pease	Smith, Linda
Kleccka	Peterson (MN)	Snowbarger
Knollenberg	Peterson (PA)	Solomon
LaHood	Petri	Souder
Lampson	Pickering	Spence
Latham	Pitts	Stearns
LaTourette	Pombo	Stenholm
Lewis (CA)	Portman	Stump
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Sununu
Linder	Quinn	Talent
Livingston	Radanovich	Tauzin
LoBiondo	Redmond	Taylor (MS)
Lucas	Regula	Taylor (NC)
Manzullo	Riggs	Thomas
McCollum	Riley	Thornberry
McCrery	Rogan	Thune
McDade	Rogers	Tiahrt
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Traficant
McInnis	Ros-Lehtinen	Turner
McIntosh	Royce	Upton
McIntyre	Ryun	Walsh
McKeon	Salmon	Wamp
Metcalfe	Sanford	Watkins
Mica	Scarborough	Watts (OK)
Miller (FL)	Schaefer, Dan	Weldon (FL)
Moran (KS)	Schaffer, Bob	Weldon (PA)
Myrick	Scott	Weller
Nethercutt	Sensenbrenner	White
Neumann	Sessions	Whitfield
Ney	Shadegg	Wicker
Northup	Shaw	Wolf
Norwood	Shays	Young (AK)
Nussle	Shimkus	Young (FL)

NOES—202

Abercrombie	Fawell	Lofgren
Allen	Fazio	Lowey
Andrews	Filner	Luther
Baldacci	Foglietta	Maloney (CT)
Barrett (WI)	Ford	Maloney (NY)
Becerra	Frank (MA)	Manton
Bentsen	Franks (NJ)	Markey
Bereuter	Frelinghuysen	Mascara
Berman	Frost	Matsui
Bishop	Furse	McCarthy (MO)
Blumenauer	Gejdenson	McCarthy (NY)
Bonior	Gephardt	McDermott
Borski	Gilchrest	McGovern
Boswell	Gonzalez	McHale
Boucher	Gordon	McKinney
Boyd	Gutierrez	McNulty
Brown (CA)	Hall (OH)	Meehan
Brown (FL)	Hamilton	Meek
Brown (OH)	Harman	Menendez
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Millender
Cardin	Hefner	McDonald
Carson	Hilliard	Miller (CA)
Castle	Hinchee	Minge
Clay	Hinojosa	Mink
Clayton	Holden	Moakley
Clement	Hooley	Mollohan
Clyburn	Horn	Moran (VA)
Conyers	Hoyer	Morella
Costello	Jackson (IL)	Murtha
Coyne	Jackson-Lee	Nadler
Cramer	(TX)	Neal
Cummings	Jefferson	Oberstar
Davis (FL)	John	Obey
Davis (IL)	Johnson (WI)	Oliver
Davis (VA)	Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz
DeFazio	Kanjorski	Owens
DeGette	Kaptur	Pallone
DeLauro	Kennedy (MA)	Pascarell
Dellums	Kennedy (RI)	Pastor
Deutsch	Kennelly	Payne
Dicks	Kildee	Pelosi
Dingell	Kilpatrick	Pickett
Dixon	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy
Doggett	Klink	Porter
Dooley	Klug	Poshard
Doyle	Kolbe	Price (NC)
Edwards	Kucinich	Rahall
Ehlers	LaFalce	Ramstad
Engel	Lantos	Reyes
English	Lazio	Rivers
Eshoo	Leach	Rodriguez
Etheridge	Levin	Roemer
Evans	Lewis (GA)	Rothman
Fattah	Lipinski	Roukema

Roybal-Allard	Slaughter	Torres
Rush	Smith, Adam	Towns
Sabo	Snyder	Velázquez
Sanchez	Spratt	Vento
Sanders	Stabenow	Visclosky
Sandlin	Stark	Waters
Sawyer	Stokes	Watt (NC)
Saxton	Strickland	Waxman
Schumer	Stupak	Wexler
Serrano	Tanner	Weygand
Sherman	Tauscher	Wise
Sisisky	Thompson	Woolsey
Skaggs	Thurman	Wynn
Skelton	Tierney	Yates

NOT VOTING—10

Ackerman	Forbes	Rangel
Bachus	Largent	Schiff
Farr	Martinez	
Flake	Mollinari	

□ 1504

Mr. SAXTON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHSON of Texas, Mrs. ROUKEMA and Mrs. BROWN of Florida changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. CONDIT and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provision) add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES CITIZENS HELD IN PRISONS IN PERU.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of Peru has made substantial progress in the effort to restrict the flow of illicit drugs from Peru to the United States.

(2) The Government of Peru has cooperated greatly with the United States Government to stop individuals and organizations seeking to transport illicit drugs from Peru to the United States and to jail such drug exporters.

(3) Any individual engaging in such exporting of illicit drugs and convicted in a court of law should face stiff penalties.

(4) Any such individual should also have a right to timely legal procedures.

(5) Two United States citizens, Jennifer Davis and Krista Barnes, were arrested in Peru on September 25, 1996, for attempting to transport illicit drugs from Peru to the United States.

(6) Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have admitted their guilt upon arrest and to an investigative judge.

(7) Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have volunteered to cooperate fully with Peruvian judicial authorities in naming individuals responsible for drug trafficking and several have been arrested.

(8) More than seven months after their arrest, Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have not yet been formally charged with a crime.

(9) Peruvian domestic law mandates that formal charges be brought within four to six months after arrest.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of Peru should respect the rights of prisoners to

timely legal procedures, including the rights of all United States citizens held in prisons in Peru.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF
MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title XVII, insert the following:

SEC. 1717. SPECIAL ENVOYS FOR MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

The President shall instruct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to support in the Security Council, the General Assembly, and other United Nations bodies, resolutions and other efforts to—

(1) appoint special envoys for conflict prevention to organize and conduct, in cooperation with appropriate multilateral institutions, mutual disarmament talks in every region of the world in which all nations would participate, and to report to international financial institutions on the degree of cooperation of governments with these talks;

(2) commit each member state to agree to meet with its regional special envoy within 3 months of appointment to deliver and discuss its proposal for regional (and, where appropriate, international) confidence-building measures, including mutual reductions in the size, proximity, and technological sophistication of its and other nations' armed forces, that would lead to significant cuts in threat levels and military spending; and

(3) commit each member state to agree to continue meeting with the special envoy and such regional bodies and states as the special envoy shall suggest to complete negotiations on such confidence-building measures, with the goal of making significant cuts in military spending by the year 2000.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. KIM OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR WASTE FROM TAIWAN TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Republic of China on Taiwan (Taiwan) is considering transferring low-level nuclear waste to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and paying North Korea an amount in excess of \$220,000,000 to accept the nuclear waste.

(2) The transfer of nuclear waste across international boundaries creates worldwide environmental safety concerns.

(3) North Korea rejected the request of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect 2 nuclear facilities at Yongbyon in March 1993, in violation of Article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which North Korea is a signatory.

(4) North Korea has historically been unwilling to allow any third party investigators to inspect its nuclear waste storage facilities.

(5) The failure of North Korea to store nuclear waste safely raises environmental concerns on the Korean peninsula.

(6) The United States has in excess of 37,000 military personnel, plus their families, on the Korean peninsula.

(7) The current North Korean regime has been linked to numerous terrorist activities, including the bombing in 1987 of a Korean Airline aircraft, and the bombing in 1983 in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 4 South Korean Government and 13 diplomatic officials.

(8) North Korea continues to be listed by the United States Department of State as a state supporting international terrorism.

(9) The several hundred million dollars of hard currency generated by this transaction could be used by the militarist regime in North Korea to continue their reign of terror over their own people and the sovereign nations of the Pacific Rim.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of Taiwan should refrain from issuing an export license for the transfer of nuclear waste to North Korea until all parties on the Korean peninsula can be assured that—

(1) North Korea can safely handle this nuclear waste;

(2) North Korea will submit to independent third party inspection of their nuclear storage facilities; and

(3) North Korea indicates a willingness to comply with the commitments it made in the "Agreed Framework", entered into in 1994 between North Korea, South Korea, Japan, and the United States, relating to nuclear materials and facilities in North Korea, and meet International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards with respect to North Korea's nuclear program.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING PRIME MINISTER GUJRAL OF INDIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Prime Minister Gujral of India has recently received a vote of confidence from the Indian parliament.

(2) Prime Minister Gujral is committed to strengthening ties between the United States and India through the continuation of free market reforms and initiatives.

(3) The Gujral government is on the verge of passing a budget package that will carry forward economic reforms initiated in 1991 that have opened India to foreign investment and trade.

(4) Prime Minister Gujral has made it a priority to improve relations with Pakistan and has recently met with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, to better relations between the two countries.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Clinton Administration should support and work closely with Indian Prime Minister Gujral in strengthening relations between the United States and India and improving relations in the South Asia region.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF BELARUS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should strongly urge the Government of President Aleksandr Lukashenka of the Republic of Belarus to defend the sovereignty of Belarus, maintain its independence from the Russian Federation, abide by the provisions of the Helsinki Accords and the constitution of the Republic of Belarus and guarantee freedom of the press, allow for the flowering of the Belarusian language and culture, and enforce the separation of powers.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. ROHRBACHER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE ACCESSION OF TAIWAN TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The people of the United States and the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan have long enjoyed extensive ties.

(2) Taiwan is currently the 8th largest trading partner of the United States, and exports from the United States to Taiwan total more than \$18,000,000 annually, substantially more than the United States exports to the People's Republic of China.

(3) The executive branch has committed publicly to support Taiwan's bid to join the World Trade Organization and has declared that the United States will not oppose this bid solely on the grounds that the People's Republic of China, which also seeks membership in the World Trade Organization, is not yet eligible because of its unacceptable trade practices.

(4) The United States and Taiwan have concluded discussions on a variety of outstanding trade issues that remain unresolved with the People's Republic of China and that are necessary for the United States to support Taiwan's membership in the World Trade Organization.

(5) The reversion of control over Hong Kong—a member of the World Trade Organization—to the People's Republic of China, scheduled by treaty to occur on July 1, 1997, will, in many respects, afford to the People's Republic of China the practical benefit of membership in the World Trade Organization for the substantial portion of its trade in goods—despite the fact that the trade practices of the People's Republic of China currently fall far short of what the United States expects for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(6) The executive branch has announced its interest in the admission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization; the fundamental sense of fairness of the people of the United States warrants the United States Government's support for Taiwan's relatively more meritorious application for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(7) It is in the economic interest of United States consumers and exporters for Taiwan to complete the requirements for accession to the World Trade Organization at the earliest possible moment.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—The Congress favors public support by officials of the Department of State for the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. VENTO OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title XVII insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. REPORTS AND POLICY CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN LAOS.

Within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the allegations of persecution and abuse of the Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos. The report shall include:

(1) A full investigation, including full documentation of individual cases of persecution, of the Lao Government's treatment of

Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos.

(2) The steps the State Department will take to continue to monitor any systematic human rights violations by the Government of Laos.

(3) The actions which the State Department will take to ensure the cessation of human rights violations.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 OFFERED BY MR. MENENDEZ

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE . WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE NUCLEAR FUEL TO CUBA

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(y)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President shall withhold from amounts made available under this Act or any other Act and allocated for a country for a fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate value of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by that country, or any entity of that country, to Cuba during the preceding fiscal year.

“(2) The requirement to withhold assistance for a country for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall not apply if Cuba—

“(A) has ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483) or the Treaty of Tlatelco, and Cuba is in compliance with the requirements of either such Treaty;

“(B) has negotiated and is in compliance with full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency not later than two years after ratification by Cuba of such Treaty; and

“(C) incorporates and is in compliance with internationally accepted nuclear safety standards.

“(3) The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress each year a report containing a description of the amount of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by any country, or any entity of a country, to Cuba during the preceding year, including the terms of each transfer of such fuel, assistance, or credits.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 620(y) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to assistance provided in fiscal years beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MENENDEZ

At the end of bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

Title . AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT OF 1996 AND THE CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1992

Not less than \$2,000,000 shall be made available under Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346; relating to economic support fund), for fiscal years 1998 to 1999 to carry out the programs and activities under the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et. seq.) and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 2001 et. seq.)

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON OF CONNECTICUT

Add the following new title to the end of the bill (and adjust the table of contents accordingly)

Title

It is the sense of Congress and the President of the United States should attempt to achieve the foreign policy goal of an international arms sales code of conduct with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries. The purpose of this goal shall be to achieve an agreement on restricting or prohibiting arms transfers to countries that:

- (1) Do not respect democratic processes and the rule of law;
- (2) Do not adhere to internationally-recognized norms on human rights; or
- (3) Are engaged in acts of armed aggression.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 Offered by Mr. Traficant of Ohio

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 2001. BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS.

(A) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that is expending the funds the entity will consistent with International Trade Agreements implemented in U.S. Law, comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE REQUIREMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROBATION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label hearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 292, noes 135, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

AYES—292

Abercrombie	Gibbons	Moran (VA)
Ackerman	Gilcrest	Morella
Allen	Gillmor	Murtha
Andrews	Gilman	Nadler
Bachus	Gonzalez	Neal
Baesler	Goodlatte	Nethercutt
Baldacci	Goodling	Neumann
Barcia	Gordon	Ney
Barrett (WI)	Goss	Northup
Bass	Green	Oberstar
Becerra	Greenwood	Obey
Bentsen	Gutierrez	Oliver
Bereuter	Hall (OH)	Ortiz
Berman	Hall (TX)	Owens
Berry	Hamilton	Oxley
Bilirakis	Harman	Packard
Bishop	Hefner	Pallone
Blagojevich	Hinchee	Pascrell
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Pastor
Boehler	Holden	Pease
Bonior	Hooley	Pelosi
Borski	Horn	Peterson (MN)
Boswell	Houghton	Petri
Boucher	Hoyer	Pickering
Boyd	Inglis	Pickett
Brown (OH)	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Bryant	Jackson-Lee	Porter
Bunning	(TX)	Portman
Callahan	John	Poshard
Calvert	Johnson (CT)	Price (NC)
Campbell	Johnson (WI)	Quinn
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Rahall
Cardin	Kanjorski	Ramstad
Carson	Kaptur	Rangel
Chabot	Kasich	Regula
Chenoweth	Kennedy (MA)	Reyes
Christensen	Kennedy (RI)	Riggs
Clayton	Kennelly	Rivers
Clement	Kildee	Rodriguez
Clyburn	Kilpatrick	Roemer
Combest	Kim	Ros-Lehtinen
Condit	Kind (WI)	Rothman
Conyers	King (NY)	Roukema
Costello	Kleczka	Royal-Allard
Cox	Klink	Rush
Coyne	Kolbe	Sabo
Cramer	Kucinich	Salmon
Crapo	LaFalce	Sanchez
Cubin	LaHood	Sanders
Cummings	Lampson	Sandlin
Cunningham	Lantos	Sawyer
Danner	Latham	Schaefer, Dan
Davis (FL)	LaTourette	Schaffer, Bob
Davis (IL)	Lazio	Schumer
Davis (VA)	Leach	Scott
DeGette	Levin	Serrano
Delahunt	Lewis (GA)	Sessions
DeLauro	Linder	Shaw
Dellums	Lipinski	Shays
Deutsch	Livingston	Sherman
Diaz-Balart	LoBlundo	Siskisky
Dicks	Lofgren	Skeen
Dingell	Lowey	Skelton
Dixon	Luther	Slaughter
Doggett	Maloney (CT)	Smith (NJ)
Dooley	Maloney (NY)	Smith (TX)
Doyle	Manton	Smith, Adam
Dreier	Manzullo	Smith, Linda
Duncan	Markey	Snyder
Edwards	Mascara	Spratt
Engel	Matsul	Stabenow
Ensign	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Eshoo	McCarthy (NY)	Stearns
Etheridge	McCollum	Stenholm
Evans	McDermott	Stokes
Ewing	McGovern	Strickland
Fattah	McHale	Stupak
Fawell	McHugh	Sununu
Fazio	McInnis	Tanner
Filner	McIntyre	Tauscher
Foglietta	McKinney	Tauzin
Foley	McNulty	Taylor (MS)
Ford	Meehan	Taylor (NC)
Fowler	Menendez	Thomas
Fox	Metcalf	Thune
Frank (MA)	Millender	Thurman
Franks (NJ)	McDonald	Tierney
Frelinghuysen	Miller (CA)	Torres
Frost	Miller (FL)	Towns
Furse	Minge	Traficant
Ganske	Mink	Turner
Gejdenson	Moakley	Upton
Gephardt	Mollohan	Velázquez

Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Watt (NC)
Waxman

Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Wise

Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)

NOES—135

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bilbray
Billey
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chambliss
Clay
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Cook
Cooksey
Crane
Deal
DeLay
Dickey
Doolittle
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Gallegly

Gekas
Goode
Graham
Granger
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Johnson, E.B.
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kluczkowski
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Largent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lucas
McCrery
McDade
McIntosh
McKeon
Meek
Mica
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Norwood
Nussle

Pappas
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Peterson (PA)
Pitts
Pombo
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Redmond
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryun
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Skaggs
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stump
Talent
Thompson
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Young (AK)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—6

Farr
Flake

Forbes
Martinez

Molinari
Schiff

□ 1514

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania and Mr. HILLEARY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. WISE, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Messrs. MCCOLLUM, KIM, PICKERING, and BARTLETT of Maryland changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1515

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Chair direct the Sergeant at Arms to lock the doors in order to keep the Members in the Chamber so we can finish voting here in 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot order that at this point.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

In Title 17, add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 425, noes 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

AYES—425

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berry
Bilbray
Billakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson

Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo

Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hincay
Hinojosa
Hobson

Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney

McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarella
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshards
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
White
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford

Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Taubin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—8

Armey
Berman
Farr

Flake
Forbes
Molinari

Schiff
Thomas

□ 1523

Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. CLAY changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LEWIS of California. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is the next vote on an amendment which was offered by my distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. SERRANO?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SERRANO:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. REPORT CONCERNING OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each subsequent 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of State, after consultations with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the Congress a report listing all complaints by the Government of Cuba to departments and agencies of the United States Government concerning actions taken by United States persons or the Government of the United States.

(b) UNITED STATES PERSON DEFINED.—As used in this section the term "United States person" means any—

- (1) United States citizen or national;
- (2) permanent resident alien; or
- (3) juridical person organized under the laws of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 141, noes 287, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

AYES—141

Abercrombie	Becerra	Boucher
Ackerman	Berry	Brown (CA)
Allen	Bishop	Brown (OH)
Baessler	Blumenauer	Capps
Baldacci	Bonior	Carson
Barrett (WI)	Boswell	Clay

Clayton	Jackson (IL)	Payne
Clement	Jackson-Lee	Pelosi
Clyburn	(TX)	Poshard
Condit	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Conyers	John	Rangel
Costello	Johnson, E. B.	Rivers
Coyne	Kanjorski	Rodriguez
Cummings	Kennelly	Roemer
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Klecza	Rush
DeGette	Klink	Sabo
Delahunt	Kucinich	Sanchez
DeLauro	LaFalce	Sanders
Dellums	Lantos	Sawyer
Dicks	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Dingell	Loggren	Scott
Dixon	Lowey	Serrano
Doggett	Luther	Skaggs
Dooley	Maloney (NY)	Slaughter
Eshoo	Markey	Snyder
Etheridge	Martinez	Stabenow
Evans	Matsui	Stark
Fattah	McDermott	Stenholm
Fazio	McGovern	Stokes
Filler	McHale	Tauscher
Foglietta	McKinney	Taylor (MS)
Ford	Meehan	Thompson
Frank (MA)	Meek	Tierney
Frost	Millender-McDonald	Torres
Furse	Miller (CA)	Towns
Gedden	Minge	Turner
Gonzalez	Mink	Velázquez
Hall (OH)	Moakley	Vento
Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)	Visclosky
Hamilton	Nadler	Waters
Harman	Neal	Watt (NC)
Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Waxman
Hefner	Obey	Weyand
Hilliard	Oliver	Woolsey
Hinche	Owens	Wynn
Hooley	Pastor	Yates
Hoyer		

NOES—287

Aderholt	Cook	Green
Andrews	Cooksey	Greenwood
Archer	Cox	Gutierrez
Armey	Cramer	Gutknecht
Bachus	Crane	Hansen
Baker	Crapo	Hastert
Ballenger	Cubin	Hastings (WA)
Barcla	Cunningham	Hayworth
Barr	Danner	Hefley
Barrett (NE)	Davis (FL)	Herger
Bartlett	Davis (VA)	Hill
Barton	Deal	Hilleary
Bass	DeLay	Hinojosa
Bateman	Deutsch	Hobson
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Hoekstra
Bereuter	Dickey	Holden
Berman	Doolittle	Horn
Bilbray	Doyle	Hostettler
Blirakis	Dreier	Houghton
Blagojevich	Duncan	Hulshof
Bliley	Dunn	Hunter
Blunt	Edwards	Hutchinson
Boehert	Ehlers	Hyde
Boehner	Ehrlich	Inglis
Bonilla	Emerson	Istook
Bono	Engel	Jenkins
Borski	English	Johnson (CT)
Boyd	Ensign	Johnson (WI)
Brady	Everett	Johnson, Sam
Brown (FL)	Ewing	Jones
Bryant	Fawell	Kaptur
Bunning	Foley	Kasich
Burr	Fowler	Kelly
Burton	Fox	Kennedy (MA)
Buyer	Franks (NJ)	Kennedy (RI)
Callahan	Frelinghuysen	Kildee
Calvert	Galleghy	Kim
Camp	Ganske	Kind (WI)
Campbell	Gekas	King (NY)
Canady	Gephardt	Kingston
Cannon	Gibbons	Klug
Cardin	Gilchrest	Knollenberg
Chabot	Gillmor	Kolbe
Chambliss	Gilman	LaHood
Chenoweth	Goode	Lampson
Christensen	Goodlatte	Largent
Coble	Goodling	Latham
Coburn	Gordon	LaTourette
Collins	Goss	Lazio
Combest	Graham	Leach
	Granger	Levin

Lewis (CA)	Paxon	Skeen
Lewis (KY)	Pease	Skelton
Linder	Peterson (MN)	Smith (MI)
Lipinski	Peterson (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Livingston	Petri	Smith (OR)
LoBlundo	Pickering	Smith (TX)
Lucas	Pickett	Smith, Adam
Maloney (CT)	Pitts	Smith, Linda
Manton	Pombo	Snowbarger
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Solomon
Mascara	Porter	Souder
McCarthy (MO)	Portman	Spence
McCarthy (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Spratt
McCollum	Quinn	Stearns
McCrery	Radanovich	Strickland
McDade	Rahall	Stump
McHugh	Ramstad	Stupak
McInnis	Redmond	Sununu
McIntosh	Regula	Talent
McIntyre	Reyes	Tanner
McKeon	Riggs	Tauzin
McNulty	Riley	Taylor (NC)
Menendez	Rogan	Thomas
Metcalf	Rogers	Thornberry
Mica	Rohrabacher	Thune
Miller (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Thurman
Mollohan	Rothman	Tiahrt
Moran (KS)	Roukema	Trafficant
Morella	Ryun	Upton
Murtha	Salmon	Walsh
Myrick	Sandlin	Wamp
Nethercutt	Sanford	Watkins
Neumann	Saxton	Watts (OK)
Ney	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Northup	Schaefer, Dan	Weldon (PA)
Norwood	Schaffer, Bob	Weller
Nussle	Sensenbrenner	Wexler
Ortiz	Sessions	White
Oxley	Shadegg	Whitfield
Packard	Shaw	Wicker
Pallone	Shays	Wise
Pappas	Sherman	Wolf
Parker	Shimkus	Young (AK)
Pascarell	Shuster	Young (FL)
Paul	Sisisky	

NOT VOTING—6

Farr	Forbes	Royce
Flake	Mollinari	Schiff

□ 1535

Messrs. TAYLOR of North Carolina, MCINTYRE, and SPRATT changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following noncontroversial amendments be considered en bloc:

The Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Ukraine;

the Lazio of New York amendment regarding child and spousal support obligations;

the Scarborough amendment regarding Sudan;

the Nethercutt amendment regarding release of hostages in India;

the Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania in NATO;

the Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya; and

the Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania:

At the end of title XVII insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government and nation of Ukraine are to be commended for their decision to relinquish the nuclear weapons in the possession of Ukraine after the demise of the former Soviet Union;

(2) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for its recent announcement that Ukrainian enterprises will not participate in the construction of nuclear reactors in Iran;

(3) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for taking a positive and cooperative position with regard to the admission into the NATO alliance of new member-states in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly Ukraine's willingness to negotiate a bilateral charter with that alliance;

(4) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for its efforts to ensure that the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States organization does not serve as a means to reintegrate the independent states of the former Soviet Union into a new political entity under Russian leadership and occupying the territory that comprised the former Soviet Union;

(5) the Government of Ukraine should immediately move to ensure that United States investors who have been subjected to extortion, fraud, or other criminal activity, or to inappropriate, corrupt activities carried out by officials or representatives of the Ukrainian Government, are provided with full restitution or compensation for their losses;

(6) the nation and Government of Ukraine are to be commended for the adoption of a democratic constitution, the conduct of free and fair elections, and the peaceful transfer of executive power since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991; and

(7) the President should respond positively to any request made by the government of Ukraine for United States government agencies assistance and involvement in the implementation of additional programs to fight corruption in Ukraine and to ensure that American investors in that country are not subjected to unfair, inappropriate, or criminal practices on the part of officials of the Government of Ukraine or any citizens of Ukraine.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR UKRAINE.—It is further the sense of the Congress that the President should ensure that Ukraine receives assistance for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for political and economic reforms at a level equal to that allocated to Ukraine for fiscal year 1997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 415, noes 12, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

AYES—415

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armedy
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billray
Billrakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums

Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallely
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gibson
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gillman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gooding
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson

Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lofgren
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markley
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle

Oberstar
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarella
Paxon
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush

Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland

Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Venuto
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—12

Becerra
Buyer
DeFazio
Filner

Hamilton
Kanjorski
McDermott
Obey

Pastor
Paul
Pease
Rahall

NOT VOTING—7

Farr
Flake
Forbes

Mollinari
Mollohan
Peterson (MN)

Schiff

□ 1544

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1545

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAZIO of New York:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH CHILD AND SPOUSAL SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS BY UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all United Nations staff, including diplomats, should comply with binding United States Federal, State, and local court orders regarding child and spousal support obligations;

(2) the internal regulations of the United Nations allows—

(A) the United Nations to release staff salary information to the courts in spousal and child support cases;

(B) the Secretary General to authorize deduction of dependency related allowances from staff salary;

(C) the United Nations to cooperate with appropriate authorities to facilitate proper legal or judicial resolution of the family's claim.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—The Secretary of State should urge the United Nations to fully comply with regulations regarding compliance with child and spousal support obligations by United Nations personnel, in a timely manner and to the fullest extent possible.

(c) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF ARREARAGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, of funds appropriated for the payment of United States arrearages to the United Nations out of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act, \$10,000,000 shall not be available until the Secretary of State certifies that—

(1) the United Nations is actively enforcing child and spousal support payments in compliance with Federal, State, and local court orders; and

(2) the United Nations is actively reforming its pension policy, making the United Nations pension fund subject to Federal, State, or local court orders of spousal or child support.

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a five-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 387, noes 38, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 193]

AYES—387

Abercrombie Boucher Crapo
Ackerman Boyd Cubin
Aderholt Brady Cummings
Allen Brown (FL) Cunningham
Andrews Brown (OH) Danner
Archer Bryant Davis (IL)
Armey Bunning Davis (VA)
Bachus Burr Deal
Baesler Burton DeFazio
Baker Buyer DeGette
Baldacci Callahan Delahunt
Ballenger Calvert DeLauro
Barcia Camp DeLay
Barr Canady Deutsch
Barrett (NE) Cannon Diaz-Balart
Barrett (WI) Cardin Dickey
Bartlett Castle Dicks
Barton Chabot Dixon
Bass Chambliss Doolittle
Bateman Chenoweth Doyle
Bentsen Christensen Dreier
Bereuter Clay Duncan
Berry Clayton Dunn
Bilbray Clyburn Edwards
Bilirakis Coble Ehlers
Bishop Coburn Ehrlich
Blagojevich Collins Emerson
Billey Combest Engel
Blumenauer Condit English
Blunt Cook Ensign
Boehlert Cooksey Etheridge
Boehner Costello Evans
Bonilla Cox Everett
Bono Coyne Ewing
Borski Cramer Fattah
Boswell Crane Fawell

Fazio Lewis (CA)
Foley Lewis (GA)
Ford Lewis (KY)
Fowler Linder
Fox Lipinski
Frank (MA) Livingston
Franks (NJ) LoBlundo
Frelinghuysen Lofgren
Frost Lowey
Gallegly Lucas
Ganske Luther
Gejdenson Maloney (CT)
Gekas Maloney (NY)
Gephardt Manton
Gibbons Manzullo
Gilchrest Markey
Gillmor Martinez
Gilman Mascara
Gonzalez Matsui
Goode McCarthy (MO)
Goodlatte McCarthy (NY)
Gordon McCollum
Goss McCrery
Graham McDade
Granger McGovern
Green McHale
Greenwood McHugh
Gutierrez McInnis
Gutknecht McIntyre
Hall (OH) McKeon
Hall (TX) McKinney
Hansen McNulty
Harman Meehan
Hastert Meek
Hastings (FL) Menendez
Hastings (WA) Metcalf
Hayworth Mica
Hefley Millender
Hefner McDonald
Herger Miller (FL)
Hill Minge
Hilleary Mink
Hinchey Moakley
Hinojosa Moran (KS)
Hobson Moran (VA)
Hoekstra Morella
Holden Murtha
Hookey Myrick
Horn Nadler
Hostettler Neal
Houghton Nethercutt
Hoyer Neumann
Hulshof Ney
Hunter Northup
Hutchinson Norwood
Hyde Nussle
Ingalls Oberstar
Istook Ortiz
Jackson-Lee Owens
(TX) Oxley
Jefferson Packard
Jenkins Pallone
John Pappas
Johnson (CT) Parker
Johnson, Sam Pascarelli
Jones Pastor
Kanjorski Paxon
Kaptur Pease
Kasich Pelosi
Kelly Peterson (MN)
Kennedy (MA) Peterson (PA)
Kennedy (RI) Petri
Kennelly Pickering
Kildee Pickett
Kim Pitts
Kind (WI) Pombo
King (NY) Pomeroy
Kingston Porter
Kleczka Portman
Klink Poshard
Klug Price (NC)
Knollenberg Pryce (OH)
Kolbe Quinn
Kucinich Radanovich
LaFalce Ramstad
LaHood Rangel
Lampson Redmond
Lantos Regula
Largent Reyes
Latham Riggs
LaTourette Riley
Lazio Rodriguez
Leach Roemer
Levin Rogan

Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sha's
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Taubin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—38

Becerra Eshoo Olver
Berman Filner Paul
Bonior Foglietta Payne
Brown (CA) Furse Rahall
Campbell Hamilton Rivers
Capps Hilliard Roybal-Allard
Carson Jackson (IL) Sanders
Clement Johnson (WI) Scott
Conyers Johnson, E. B. Skaggs
Davis (FL) Kilpatrick Velázquez
Dellums McDermott Waters
Dingell Miller (CA) Watt (NC)
Dooley Obey

NOT VOTING—9

Doggett Forbes Molinari
Farr Goodling Mollohan
Flake McIntosh Schiff

□ 1752

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. TIAHRT. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TIAHRT. Would it be in order for us to reconsider the Frank Sinatra congressional award, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a proper parliamentary inquiry.

The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Insert at the end of the bill the following new title:

TITLE . UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FORCED ABORTION AND FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION

SEC. . FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION.

Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87-195, is amended by the addition of the following subject.

“(h) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR ACTIVELY PROMOTE ABORTIONS.—

“(1) PERFORMANCE OF ABORTIONS.—

“(a) Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, non-governmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, perform abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term or in cases of forcible rape or incest.

“(b) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to apply to the treatment of injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortions or to assistance provided directly to the government of a country.

“(2) LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—

“(a) Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, non-governmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will

not, during the period for which the funds are made available, violate the laws of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited, or engage in any activity or effort to alter the laws or governmental policies of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated or prohibited.

"(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to activities in opposition to coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

"(3) The prohibitions of this subsection apply to funds made available to a foreign organization either directly or as a subcontractor or sub-grantee, and the required certifications apply to activities in which the organization engages either directly or through a subcontractor or sub-grantee."

SEC. . FORCED ABORTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87-195, is amended by the addition of the following new subsection:

"(i) LIMITATION RELATING TO FORCED ABORTIONS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that (1) UNFPA has terminated all activities in the People's Republic of China, and the United States has received assurances that UNFPA will conduct no such activities during the fiscal year for which the funds are to be made available; or (2) during the 12 months preceding such certification there have been no abortions as the result of coercion associated with the family planning policies of the national government or other governmental entities within the People's Republic of China. As used in this section the term "coercion" includes physical duress or abuse, destruction or confiscation of property, loss of means of livelihood, or severe psychological pressure."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes 193, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

AYES—234

Aderholt	Boehner	Chambliss
Archer	Bonilla	Chenoweth
Armey	Bonior	Christensen
Bachus	Bono	Coble
Baker	Borski	Coburn
Ballenger	Brady	Collins
Barcia	Bryant	Combest
Barr	Bunning	Cook
Barrett (NE)	Burr	Cooksey
Bartlett	Burton	Costello
Barton	Buyer	Cox
Bateman	Callahan	Cramer
Bereuter	Calvert	Crane
Berry	Camp	Crapo
Billakis	Canady	Cubin
Bliley	Cannon	Cunningham
Blunt	Chabot	Danner

Deal	Kingston	Rahall
DeLay	Klecza	Redmond
Diaz-Balart	Klink	Regula
Dickey	Knollenberg	Riggs
Dingell	Kucinich	Riley
Doolittle	LaFalce	Roemer
Doyle	LaHood	Rogan
Dreier	Largent	Rogers
Duncan	Latham	Rohrabacher
Dunn	LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Ryun
English	Linder	Salmon
Ensign	Lipinski	Sanford
Everett	Livingston	Saxton
Ewing	LoBiondo	Scarborough
Foley	Lucas	Schaefer, Dan
Fowler	Manton	Schaffer, Bob
Fox	Manzullo	Sensenbrenner
Gallegly	Mascara	Sessions
Ganske	McCollum	Shadegg
Gekas	McCrery	Shaw
Gibbons	McDade	Shimkus
Gillmor	McHugh	Shuster
Goode	McInnis	Skeen
Goodlatte	McIntosh	Skelton
Goodling	McIntyre	Smith (MI)
Goss	McKeon	Smith (NJ)
Graham	Metcalfe	Smith (OR)
Granger	Mica	Smith (TX)
Gutknecht	Miller (FL)	Smith, Linda
Hall (OH)	Moakley	Snowbarger
Hall (TX)	Moran (KS)	Solomon
Hamilton	Murtha	Souder
Hansen	Myrick	Spence
Hastert	Nethercutt	Stearns
Hastings (WA)	Neumann	Stenholm
Hayworth	Ney	Stump
Hefley	Northup	Stupak
Herger	Norwood	Sununu
Hill	Nussle	Talent
Hilleary	Oberstar	Tauzin
Hoekstra	Obey	Taylor (MS)
Holden	Ortiz	Taylor (NC)
Hostettler	Oxley	Thornberry
Hulshof	Packard	Thune
Hunter	Pappas	Tiahrt
Hutchinson	Parker	Traficant
Hyde	Paul	Walsh
Inglis	Paxon	Wamp
Istook	Pease	Watkins
Jenkins	Peterson (MN)	Watts (OK)
John	Peterson (PA)	Weldon (FL)
Johnson, Sam	Petri	Weldon (PA)
Jones	Pickering	Weller
Kanjorski	Pitts	Weygand
Kaptur	Pombo	Whitfield
Kasich	Portman	Wicker
Kildee	Poshard	Wolf
Kim	Quinn	Young (AK)
King (NY)	Radanovich	Young (FL)

NOES—193

Abercrombie	Conyers	Furse
Ackerman	Coyne	Gejdenson
Allen	Cummings	Gephardt
Andrews	Davis (FL)	Gilchrest
Bailes	Davis (IL)	Gilman
Baldacci	Davis (VA)	Gonzalez
Barrett (WI)	DeFazio	Gordon
Bass	DeGette	Green
Becerra	Delahunt	Greenwood
Bentsen	DeLauro	Gutierrez
Berman	Dellums	Harman
Bilbray	Deutsch	Hastings (FL)
Bishop	Dicks	Hefner
Blagojevich	Dixon	Hillard
Blumenauer	Doggett	Hinchey
Boehert	Dooley	Hinojosa
Boswell	Edwards	Hobson
Boucher	Ehrlich	Hooley
Boyd	Engel	Horn
Brown (CA)	Eshoo	Houghton
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Hoyer
Brown (OH)	Evans	Jackson (IL)
Campbell	Fattah	Jackson-Lee
Capps	Fawell	(TX)
Cardin	Fazio	Jefferson
Carson	Flner	Johnson (CT)
Castle	Foglietta	Johnson (WI)
Clay	Ford	Johnson, E. B.
Clayton	Frank (MA)	Kelly
Clement	Franks (NJ)	Kennedy (MA)
Clyburn	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy (RI)
Condit	Frost	Kennelly

Kilpatrick	Moran (VA)	Sherman
Kind (WI)	Morella	Sisisky
Klug	Nadler	Skaggs
Kolbe	Neal	Slaughter
Lampson	Olver	Smith, Adam
Lantos	Owens	Snyder
Lazio	Pallone	Spratt
Leach	Pascarell	Stabenow
Levin	Pastor	Stark
Lewis (GA)	Payne	Stokes
Lofgren	Pickett	Strickland
Lowey	Pomeroy	Tanner
Luther	Porter	Tauscher
Maloney (CT)	Price (NC)	Thomas
Maloney (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Thompson
Markey	Ramstad	Thurman
Martinez	Rangel	Tierney
Matsui	Reyes	Torres
McCarthy (MO)	Rivers	Towns
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Turner
McDermott	Rothman	Upton
McGovern	Roukema	Velázquez
McHale	Roybal-Allard	Vento
McKinney	Rush	Visclosky
McNulty	Sabo	Waters
Meehan	Sanchez	Watt (NC)
Meek	Sanders	Waxman
Menendez	Sandlin	Wexler
Millender	Sawyer	White
McDonald	Schumer	Wise
Miller (CA)	Scott	Woolsey
Minge	Serrano	Wynn
Mink	Shays	Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Farr	Molinar	Schiff
Flake	Mollohan	
Forbes	Pelosi	

□ 1602

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making an announcement about the supplemental appropriation bill, I want to ask the Committee on Rules members to cast their vote early on the next vote and then come up to the Committee on Rules so that we may have an emergency meeting on the supplemental appropriation bill.

I would also just say that I have suggested to the leadership that this bill has to be finished tonight and maybe, with the committees meeting in other buildings, that we ought to perhaps recess for 2 or 3 hours and come back here at about 8 or 9 and then finish the bill around midnight.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc:

Scarborough amendment regarding Sudan; Nethercutt amendment regarding release of hostages in India, Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania and NATO, Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya, Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILMAN:

At end of Title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. . ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 481(e)(4), of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (a)(ii), inserting “or under chapter 5 of part II” after “(including chapter 4 of part II)”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of this Act.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to assistance provided on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCARBOROUGH:

Page 185, after line 17, insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION AND SUPPORT OF TERRORISM BY SUDAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Continued disregard of the freedom of religion by Sudan is unacceptable.

(2) Continued support of terrorist activities by Sudan is of deepest concern and shall not be tolerated.

(b) FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH TERRORISTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the exception with respect to Sudan under section 2332(a) of title 18, United States Code (provided in regulations issued in August 1996 by the Office of Foreign Assets of the Treasury Department) shall cease to be effective on the date of the enactment of this Act. No such exception under such section may be issued with respect to Sudan until the President certifies to the Congress that Sudan is no longer sponsoring or supporting terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ACKERMAN (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on which amendment is the Chair asking for a recorded vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair just put the question on the Scarborough amendment. The Chair announced that the Gilman amendment was adopted by voice vote. This is a vote on the Scarborough amendment.

The Chair is responding during the vote since a rollcall is under way, as to the conduct of the current vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 12, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No 195]

AYES—410

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehrlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement

Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dionne
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse

Gallegly
Ganske
Gelderson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Costello
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hillery
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)

Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCormack
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Miller
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Campbell
Conyers
DeFazio
Harman

Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northrup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarella
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petril
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Hinchey
Kucinich
LaFalce
McDermott
Fox
Greenwood
Molinar
Mollohan
Pelosi
Schiff
Taylor (NC)
Young (AK)

NOES—12

NOT VOTING—12

□ 1612

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NETHERCUTT: At the end of title XVII insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE ABDUCTION AND DETAINMENT OF DONALD HUTCHINGS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Al-Faran, a militant organization that seeks to merge Kashmir with Pakistan, has waged a war against the Government of India.

(2) During the week of July 2, 1995, Al-Faran abducted Donald Hutchings of the State of Washington, and 4 Western Europeans in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

(3) Al-Faran has threatened to kill Donald Hutchings and the Western European hostages unless the Government of India agrees to release suspected guerrillas from its jails.

(4) Several militants have been captured by the Indian Government and have given conflicting and unconfirmed reports about the hostages.

(5) Donald Hutchings and the 4 Western European hostages have been held against their will by Al-Faran for nearly 2 years.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the militant organization Al-Faran should release, immediately, Donald Hutchings and 4 Western Europeans from captivity;

(2) Al-Faran and their supporters should cease and desist from all acts of hostage-taking and other violent acts within the State of Jammu and Kashmir, India;

(3) the State Department Rewards Program should be used to the greatest extent possible to solicit new information pertaining to hostages; and

(4) the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, India, and Pakistan should share and investigate all information relating to these hostages as quickly as possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NETHERCUTT].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 423, noes 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

AYES—423

Abercrombie	Barton	Boehner	Goodlatte	Markey	Salmon	Smith, Linda	Towns
Ackerman	Bass	Bonilla	Goodling	Martinez	Sanchez	Snowbarger	Traffant
Aderholt	Bateman	Bonior	Calvert	Mascara	Sanders	Snyder	Turner
Allen	Becerra	Bono	Goss	Matsui	Sandlin	Solomon	Upton
Andrews	Bentsen	Borski	Graham	McCarthy (MO)	Sanford	Souder	Velázquez
Archer	Bereuter	Boswell	Granger	McCarthy (NY)	Sawyer	Spence	Vento
Bachus	Berman	Boucher	Green	McCollum	Saxton	Spratt	Visclosky
Baesler	Berry	Boyd	Greenwood	McCrery	Scarborough	Stabenow	Walsh
Baker	Billbray	Brady	Gutierrez	McDade	Schaefer, Dan	Stark	Wamp
Baldacci	Billakis	Brown (CA)	Gutknecht	McDermott	Schaffer, Bob	Stearns	Waters
Ballenger	Bishop	Brown (FL)	Hall (OH)	McGovern	Schumer	Stenholm	Watkins
Barcia	Blagojevich	Brown (OH)	Hall (TX)	McHale	Scott	Stokes	Watt (NC)
Barr	Bliley	Bryant	Chabot	McHugh	Sensenbrenner	Strickland	Watts (OK)
Barrett (NE)	Blumenauer	Bunning	Chambliss	McInnis	Serrano	Stump	Waxman
Barrett (WI)	Blunt	Burr	Chenoweth	McIntosh	Sessions	Stupak	Weldon (FL)
Bartlett	Boehrlert	Burton	Christensen	McIntyre	Shadegg	Sununu	Weldon (PA)
			Clayton	McKeon	Shaw	Talent	Weller
			Clement	McKinney	Shays	Tanner	Wexler
			Clyburn	McNulty	Sherman	Tauscher	Weygand
			Coble	Meehan	Shimkus	Tauzin	White
			Corn	Meek	Shuster	Taylor (MS)	Whitfield
			Collins	Menendez	Sisisky	Taylor (NC)	Wicker
			Combust	Mica	Skeen	Thomas	Wise
			Condit	Millender-	Skelton	Thompson	Wolf
			Conyers	McDonald	Slaughter	Thornberry	Woolsey
			Cook	Miller (CA)	Smith (MI)	Thune	Wynn
			Cooksey	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)	Thurman	Yates
			Costello	Minge	Smith (OR)	Tiahrt	Young (AK)
			Cox	Mink	Smith (TX)	Tierney	Young (FL)
			Coyne	Moakley	Smith, Adam	Torres	
			Cramer	Moran (KS)			
			Crane	Moran (VA)			
			Crapo	Morella	Armey	Forbes	Pelosi
			Cubin	Murtha	Dunn	Metcalf	Schiff
			Cummings	Myrick	Farr	Molinar	Skaggs
			Cunningham	Nadler	Flake	Mollohan	
			Danner	Neal			
			Davis (FL)	Nethercutt			
			Davis (IL)	Neumann			
			Davis (VA)	Ney			
			Deal	Northup			
			DeFazio	Norwood			
			DeGette	Nussle			
			Delahunt	Oberstar			
			DeLauro	Obey			
			DeLay	Olver			
			Dellums	Ortiz			
			Deutsch	Owens			
			Diaz-Balart	Oxley			
			Dickey	Packard			
			Dicks	Pallone			
			Dingell	Pappas			
			Dixon	Parker			
			Doggett	Pascarell			
			Dooley	Pastor			
			Doolittle	Paul			
			Doyle	Paxon			
			Dreier	Payne			
			Duncan	Pease			
			Edwards	Peterson (MN)			
			Ehlers	Peterson (PA)			
			Ehrlich	Petri			
			Emerson	Pickering			
			Engel	Pickett			
			English	Pitts			
			Ensign	Pombo			
			Eshoo	Pomeroy			
			Etheridge	Porter			
			Evans	Portman			
			Everett	Poshard			
			Ewing	Price (NC)			
			Fattah	Pryce (OH)			
			Fawell	Quinn			
			Fazio	Radanovich			
			Filner	Rahall			
			Foglietta	Ramstad			
			Foley	Rangel			
			Ford	Redmond			
			Fowler	Regula			
			Fox	Reyes			
			Frank (MA)	Riggs			
			Franks (NJ)	Riley			
			Frelinghuysen	Rivers			
			Frost	Rodriguez			
			Furse	Roemer			
			Gallegly	Rogan			
			Ganske	Rogers			
			Gedensson	Rohrabacher			
			Gekas	Ros-Lehtinen			
			Gephardt	Rothman			
			Gibbons	Roukema			
			Gilchrest	Roybal-Allard			
			Gillmor	Royce			
			Gilman	Rush			
			Gonzalez	Ryun			
			Goode	Sabo			

NOT VOTING—11

Armey	Forbes	Pelosi
Dunn	Metcalf	Schiff
Farr	Molinar	Skaggs
Flake	Mollohan	

□ 1621

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc:

Miller amendment, as amended by Diaz-Balart, regarding Cuban cigars; Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania and NATO; Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya; Rohrabacher amendment regarding Russian arms transfers to China; and the Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SERRANO. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment, as amended, is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California, as amended:

At the end of title XVII, insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. CUBAN CIGARS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should not prohibit the importation into the United States, or the sale or distribution in the United States, of cigars that are the product of Cuba, at such time as the government of Cuba has (1) freed all political prisoners, (2) legalized all political activity, and (3) agreed to hold free and fair elections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 366, noes 59, not voting 9, as follows:

(Roll No. 197)

AYES—366

Ackerman	Danner	Hooley
Aderholt	Davis (FL)	Horn
Allen	Davis (VA)	Hostettler
Andrews	Deal	Houghton
Archer	DeLauro	Hoyer
Army	DeLay	Hulshof
Bachus	Deutsch	Hutchinson
Baesler	Diaz-Balart	Hyde
Baker	Dickey	Inglis
Baldacci	Dicks	Istook
Ballenger	Dingell	Jackson-Lee
Barcia	Dixon	(TX)
Barr	Doggett	Jenkins
Barrett (NE)	Doolittle	John
Barrett (WI)	Doyle	Johnson (CT)
Bartlett	Dreier	Johnson (WI)
Barton	Duncan	Johnson, Sam
Bass	Dunn	Jones
Bateman	Edwards	Kaptur
Bentsen	Ehrlich	Kasich
Bereuter	Engel	Kelly
Berman	English	Kennedy (MA)
Berry	Ensign	Kennedy (RI)
Bilbray	Eshoo	Kennelly
Billirakis	Etheridge	Kildee
Bishop	Evans	Klim
Blagojevich	Everett	Kind (WI)
Bliley	Ewing	King (NY)
Blumenauer	Fawell	Kingston
Blunt	Fazio	Klink
Boehlert	Filner	Klug
Boehner	Foley	Knollenberg
Bonilla	Ford	Kolbe
Bonior	Fowler	LaFalce
Bono	Fox	LaHood
Borski	Frank (MA)	Lampson
Boswell	Franks (NJ)	Lantos
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Largent
Boyd	Frost	Latham
Brady	Gallely	LaTourette
Brown (FL)	Ganske	Lazio
Brown (OH)	Geldenson	Leach
Bryant	Gekas	Levin
Bunning	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)
Burr	Gibbons	Lewis (KY)
Burton	Gilchrest	Linder
Buyer	Gillmor	Lipinski
Callahan	Gillman	Livingston
Calvert	Gonzalez	LoBlundo
Camp	Goode	Lofgren
Campbell	Goodlatte	Lowe
Canady	Goodling	Luther
Cannon	Gordon	Maloney (CT)
Capps	Goss	Maloney (NY)
Cardin	Graham	Manton
Carson	Granger	Manzullo
Chabot	Green	Markey
Chambliss	Greenwood	Martinez
Chenoweth	Gutierrez	Mascara
Christensen	Gutknecht	Matsui
Clement	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)
Clyburn	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Coble	Hamilton	McCollum
Coburn	Hansen	McCrery
Collins	Harman	McDade
Combest	Hastert	McDermott
Condit	Hastings (FL)	McHugh
Cook	Hastings (WA)	McInnis
Cooksey	Hayworth	McIntosh
Costello	Hefley	McIntyre
Cox	Hefner	McKeon
Cramer	Herger	McNulty
Crane	Hill	Menendez
Crapo	Hilleary	Metcalf
Cubin	Hinojosa	Mica
Cummings	Hobson	Millender-
Cunningham	Hoekstra	McDonald

Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Neal
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarella
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Redmond

Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Siskisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder

Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torres
Towns
Trafficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)

NOES—59

Abercrombie
Becerra
Brown (CA)
Castle
Clay
Clayton
Conyers
Coyne
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLaunt
Dellums
Doolley
Ehlers
Fattah
Foglietta
Furse
Hilliard
Hinchey

Holden
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kilpatrick
Kiecicka
Kucinich
Lewis (GA)
Lucas
McGovern
McHale
McKinney
Meek
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Murtha
Nadler
Nethercutt

Payne
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Serrano
Skaggs
Smith (MI)
Snyder
Stokes
Tierney
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—9

Emerson
Farr
Flake

Forbes
Hunter
Meehan

Molinari
Mollohan
Schiff

□ 1629

Mr. MOAKLEY changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1630

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Fox of Pennsylvania:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. . DESIGNATION OF ROMANIA AS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER NATO PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.—

(1) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) Romania has made tremendous progress toward meeting the criteria for accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by establishing a mature and functioning democracy, a free market economy, civilian control of the armed forces, respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights and civil liberties, and by implementing a strong economic reform;

(B) Romania has further exhibited its strong commitment to contribute to the stability, reconciliation, and cooperation among the nations of the region by the very significant signing of the basic political bilateral Treaty with Hungary and recent initialing of a similar document with Ukraine;

(C) Romania has already demonstrated its willingness and ability to contribute as a future NATO ally to strengthening the military capabilities and strategic cohesiveness of the Alliance by joining, first among Central and Eastern European countries, the Partnership for Peace Program and by actively participating alongside NATO allies in Bosnia, Angola, Somalia, and Albania;

(D) due to its size, geo-strategic location, economic and military potential, and huge popular support for NATO integration, Romania is of immense and key strategic importance to European stability; and

(E) Romania qualifies under section 203 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 to receive assistance in making the transition to a full NATO membership and should be invited to start accession negotiations at the earliest stage.

(2) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994, designate Romania as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fox].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 417, noes 10, not voting 7, as follows:

(Roll No. 198)

AYES—417

Abercrombie	Barrett (WI)	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Bartlett	Blunt
Aderholt	Barton	Boehlert
Allen	Bass	Boehner
Andrews	Bateman	Bonilla
Archer	Becerra	Bonior
Army	Bentsen	Bono
Bachus	Bereuter	Borski
Baesler	Berman	Boswell
Baker	Berry	Boucher
Baldacci	Bilbray	Boyd
Ballenger	Billirakis	Brady
Barcia	Bishop	Brown (CA)
Barr	Blagojevich	Brown (FL)
Barrett (NE)	Bliley	Brown (OH)

Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode

Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markay
Martinez
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez

Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Siskisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam

Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney

Torres
Towns
Trafiacant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billbray
Billirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehler
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)

NOES—10

Condit
Conyers
Danner
Duncan
Hefley
Obey
Paul
Sabo
Watt (NC)
Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Emerson
Farr
Flake
Forbes
Mollinari
Radanovich
Schiff

□ 1639

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NEY:
At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO ANY COUNTRY THAT ASSISTS LIBYA IN CIRCUMVENTING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available in this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall be made available for assistance to any government if the President determines that such country has assisted the Government of Libya in violating sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 748 (1992).

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply if the President determines that making such funds available is important to the national security interest of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NEY].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 427, noes 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

AYES—427

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Doyle
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billbray
Billirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehler
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)

Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley

Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markay
Martinez
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe

Mica	Ramstad	Solomon
Millender-	Rangel	Souder
McDonald	Redmond	Spence
Miller (CA)	Regula	Spratt
Miller (FL)	Reyes	Stabenow
Minge	Riggs	Stark
Mink	Riley	Stearns
Moakley	Rivers	Stenholm
Mollohan	Rodriguez	Stokes
Moran (KS)	Roemer	Strickland
Moran (VA)	Rogan	Stump
Morella	Rogers	Stupak
Murtha	Rohrabacher	Sununu
Myrick	Ros-Lehtinen	Talent
Nadler	Rothman	Tanner
Neal	Roukema	Tauscher
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard	Tauzin
Neumann	Royce	Taylor (MS)
Ney	Rush	Taylor (NC)
Northup	Ryun	Thomas
Norwood	Sabo	Thompson
Nussle	Salmon	Thornberry
Oberstar	Sanchez	Thune
Obey	Sanders	Thurman
Oliver	Sandlin	Tiahrt
Ortiz	Sanford	Tierney
Owens	Sawyer	Torres
Oxley	Saxton	Towns
Packard	Scarborough	Trafficant
Pallone	Schaefer, Dan	Turner
Pappas	Schaffer, Bob	Upton
Parker	Schumer	Velázquez
Pascarell	Scott	Vento
Pastor	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Paul	Serrano	Walsh
Paxon	Sessions	Wamp
Payne	Shadegg	Watkins
Pease	Shaw	Watt (NC)
Pelosi	Shays	Watts (OK)
Peterson (MN)	Sherman	Waxman
Peterson (PA)	Shimkus	Weldon (FL)
Petri	Shuster	Weldon (PA)
Pickering	Sisisky	Weller
Pickett	Skaggs	Wexler
Pitts	Skeen	Weygand
Pombo	Skelton	White
Pomeroy	Slaughter	Whitfield
Porter	Smith (MI)	Wicker
Portman	Smith (NJ)	Wise
Poshard	Smith (OR)	Wolf
Price (NC)	Smith (TX)	Woolsey
Pryce (OH)	Smith, Adam	Wynn
Quinn	Smith, Linda	Yates
Radanovich	Snowbarger	Young (AK)
Rahall	Snyder	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Bonior	Forbes	Waters
Farr	Molinari	
Flake	Schiff	

□ 1648

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROHRABACHER:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. ASSISTANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

None of the funds made available to carry out chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.) for fiscal years, 1998 and 1999 may be made available for the Russian Federation if the Russian Federation, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered

by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 244, noes 184, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

AYES—244

Abercrombie	Fowler	McKinney
Aderholt	Fox	Meehan
Archer	Franks (NJ)	Metcalfe
Armey	Galleghy	Mica
Bachus	Ganske	Miller (CA)
Baker	Gibbons	Miller (FL)
Ballenger	Gilchrest	Moran (KS)
Barcia	Gillmor	Myrick
Barr	Goode	Neal
Barrett (NE)	Goodlatte	Nethercutt
Barrett (WI)	Goodling	Neumann
Bartlett	Gordon	Ney
Barton	Graham	Northup
Bateman	Granger	Norwood
Bilbray	Green	Nussle
Blunt	Greenwood	Oxley
Boehner	Gutierrez	Packard
Bonilla	Gutknecht	Pappas
Bono	Hall (TX)	Parker
Boyd	Hansen	Paul
Brady	Hastert	Paxon
Bryant	Hastings (WA)	Pease
Bunning	Hayworth	Pelosi
Burr	Hefley	Peterson (PA)
Burton	Herger	Petri
Buyer	Hill	Pickering
Callahan	Hilleary	Pitts
Calvert	Hinche	Pombo
Camp	Hobson	Portman
Campbell	Hoekstra	Poshard
Canady	Holden	Pryce (OH)
Cannon	Hostettler	Quinn
Cardin	Houghton	Radanovich
Castle	Hulshof	Ramstad
Chabot	Hunter	Redmond
Chambliss	Hutchinson	Riggs
Chenoweth	Hyde	Riley
Christensen	Inglis	Rivers
Clement	Istook	Rogan
Coble	Jefferson	Rogers
Coburn	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Collins	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Combest	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Condit	Jones	Ryun
Cook	Kaptur	Salmon
Cooksey	Kasich	Sanders
Costello	Kelly	Sanford
Cox	Kildee	Saxton
Cramer	Kim	Scarborough
Crane	Kingston	Schaefer, Dan
Crapo	Kleczka	Schaffer, Bob
Cubin	Klug	Sensenbrenner
Cunningham	Largent	Sessions
Danner	Latham	Shadegg
Davis (VA)	LaTourette	Shaw
Deal	Leach	Shimkus
DeFazio	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
DeLay	Linder	Skeen
Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Skelton
Dickey	Livingston	Smith (OR)
Doggett	LoBlundo	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	Lucas	Smith, Linda
Dreier	Luther	Snowbarger
Duncan	Manzullo	Solomon
Dunn	Markey	Souder
Ehlers	Mascara	Spence
Emerson	McCollum	Spratt
English	McCrery	Stearns
Ensign	McHale	Stenholm
Everett	McHugh	Stump
Ewing	McInnis	Sununu
Fawell	McIntosh	Talent
Foley	McIntyre	Tanner
	McKeon	Tauzin

Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Trafficant

Turner
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller

Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—184

Ackerman	Gonzalez	Obey
Allen	Goss	Olver
Andrews	Hall (OH)	Ortiz
Baessler	Hamilton	Owens
Baldacci	Harman	Pallone
Bass	Hastings (FL)	Pascarell
Becerra	Hefner	Pastor
Bentsen	Hillard	Payne
Bereuter	Hinojosa	Peterson (MN)
Berman	Hooley	Pickett
Berry	Horn	Pomeroy
Billrakis	Hoyer	Porter
Bishop	Jackson (IL)	Price (NC)
Blagojevich	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Bliley	(TX)	Rangel
Blumenauer	John	Regula
Boehler	Johnson (WI)	Reyes
Bonior	Johnson, E.B.	Rodriguez
Borski	Kanjorski	Roemer
Boswell	Kennedy (MA)	Rothman
Boucher	Kennedy (RI)	Roukema
Brown (CA)	Kennelly	Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL)	Kilpatrick	Rush
Brown (OH)	Kind (WI)	Sabo
Capps	King (NY)	Sanchez
Carson	Klink	Sandlin
Clay	Knollenberg	Sawyer
Clayton	Kolbe	Schumer
Clyburn	Kucinich	Scott
Conyers	LaFalce	Serrano
Coyne	LaHood	Shays
Cummings	Lampson	Sherman
Davis (FL)	Lantos	Sisisky
Davis (IL)	Levin	Skaggs
DeGette	Lewis (CA)	Slaughter
Delahunt	Lewis (GA)	Smith (MI)
DeLauro	Lofgren	Smith (NJ)
Dellums	Lowe	Smith, Adam
Deutsch	Maloney (CT)	Snyder
Dicks	Maloney (NY)	Stabenow
Dingell	Manton	Stark
Dixon	Martinez	Stokes
Dooley	Matsui	Strickland
Doyle	McCarthy (MO)	Stupak
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Tauscher
Ehrlich	McDade	Taylor (NC)
Engel	McDermott	Thompson
Eshoo	McGovern	Torres
Etheridge	McNulty	Towns
Evans	Meek	Velázquez
Fazio	Menendez	Vento
Filner	Millender-	Visclosky
Foglietta	McDonald	Waters
Ford	Minge	Watt (NC)
Frank (MA)	Mink	Waxman
Frelinghuysen	Moakley	Weldon (PA)
Frost	Mollohan	Wexler
Furse	Moran (VA)	Weygand
Gedjenson	Morella	White
Gekas	Murtha	Wise
Gephardt	Nadler	Woolsey
Gilman	Oberstar	Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Farr	Forbes	Molinari
Flake	Lazio	Schiff

□ 1658

Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. PALLONE changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will report the last amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PAXON:

At the end of the bill add the following and conform the table of contents accordingly:

TITLE XVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 1801. CONDEMNATION OF PALESTINIAN DEATH PENALTY FOR LAND SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In recent weeks, senior officials of the Palestinian Authority have announced that the death penalty will be imposed on anyone who sells land to a Jew, based on a now-repealed Jordanian law, even in Israel.

(2) Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat stated on May 21, 1997, "Our law is a Jordanian law that we inherited . . . and sets the death penalty for those who sell land to Israelis. . . . We are talking about a few traitors, and we shall implement against them what is written in the law books."

(3) Palestinian Authority Justice Minister Freih Abu Middein stated on May 5, 1997, "I warned the land dealers several times through the media not to play with fire. For us, whoever sells land to Jews and settlers is more dangerous than collaborators. Therefore, they must be put on trial and sentenced to death . . . They are traitors."

(4) Palestinian Authority Justice Minister Freih Abu Middein stated on May 28, 1997, "it is obligatory to forbid the sale of land in Ramle, Lod, the Negev, and everywhere else. . . . There are many [land dealers] who have fled from Palestine, but anyone who has broken this serious law, will remain a wanted fugitive by the Palestinian people, wherever he may go."

(5) Legislation implementing the death penalty was prepared for consideration by the Palestinian Legislative Council, but has not yet been considered.

(6) Since the pronouncement of senior Palestinian leaders, at least three Palestinians have been killed for selling land to Israelis, some after visits or other scrutiny by Palestinian security officials. There is further evidence that the killings were committed by Palestinian security officials.

(7) Three Palestinians were extrajudicially executed following their sale of land to Israelis.

(8) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the United States is a party, states, "sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of commission of the crime. . . . This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court."

(9) The United States has made a financial commitment to the Palestinian Authority with the understanding that the rule of law would prevail, that there would be no official sanction to extrajudicial killings or violations of human rights, and that basic principles of peaceful and normal relations would be upheld.

(10) Despite claims to the contrary, there is no law in Israel forbidding the sale of land to Arabs or people of other ethnicities or nationalities.

(b) DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—The Congress declares the following:

(1) The Congress condemns in the strongest possible terms the abhorrent policy and practice of murdering Palestinians for sales of land to Jews. Such actions are violations of international law and the spirit of the Oslo agreements, casting strong doubt as to whether the Palestinians are in compliance

with their commitments to Israel. The Congress finds the endorsement and encouragement of this practice by the most senior leadership of the Palestinian Authority to be reprehensible.

(2) The Congress demands that this practice of murder and racism be condemned and renounced by the Palestinian leadership and that it will end immediately. If it does not, the Congress should not permit the provision of direct aid to the Palestinian Authority when the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 is considered for reauthorization. The Congress urges the President to take this practice fully into account as he now determines whether the Palestinian Authority is in compliance with its commitments to Israel, which he must do in accordance with the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995.

(3) The Congress strongly urges the Palestinian Legislative Council to reject categorically legislation imposing the penalty of death on those who sell land to Israelis.

(c) TRANSMISSION OF COPIES.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate are directed to transmit copies of this section to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the United Nations Secretary General, the United States Ambassador to Israel, the Consul General of the United States in Jerusalem, Israel, the Rais of the Palestinian Authority, all members of Palestinian Legislative Council, and the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 425, noes 0, answered "present" 3, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

AYES—425

Abercrombie	Blagojevich	Cardin	Hulshof	Myrick
Ackerman	Bliley	Carson	Hunter	Nadler
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Castle	Hutchinson	Neal
Allen	Blunt	Chabot	Hyde	Nethercutt
Andrews	Boehler	Chambliss	Inglis	Neumann
Archer	Boehner	Chenoweth	Istook	Ney
Armey	Bonilla	Christensen	Jackson (IL)	Northup
Bachus	Bono	Clay	Jackson-Lee	Norwood
Baessler	Borski	Clayton	(TX)	Nussle
Baker	Boswell	Clement	Jefferson	Oberstar
Baldacci	Boucher	Clyburn	Jenkins	Obey
Ballenger	Boyd	Coble	John	Olver
Barclay	Brady	Coburn	Johnson (CT)	Ortiz
Barr	Brown (CA)	Collins	Johnson (WI)	Owens
Barrett (NE)	Brown (FL)	Combest	Johnson, E. B.	Oxley
Barrett (WI)	Brown (OH)	Condit	Johnson, Sam	Packard
Bartlett	Bryant	Conyers	Jones	Pallone
Barton	Bunning	Cook	Kanjorski	Pappas
Bass	Burr	Cooksey	Kaptur	Parker
Bateman	Burton	Costello	Kasich	Pascarella
Becerra	Buyer	Cox	Kelly	Pastor
Bentsen	Callahan	Coyne	Kennedy (MA)	Paxon
Bereuter	Calvert	Cramer	Kennedy (RI)	Payne
Berman	Camp	Crane	Kennelly	Pease
Berry	Campbell	Crapo	Kildee	Pelosi
Bilbray	Canady	Cubin	Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)
Bilirakis	Cannon	Cummings	Kim	Peterson (PA)
Bishop	Capps	Cunningham	Kind (WI)	Petri
			King (NY)	Pickering
			Kingston	Pickett
			Kleczka	Pitts
			Klink	Pombo
			Klug	Pomeroy
			Knollenberg	Porter
			Kolbe	Portman
			Kucinich	Poshard
			LaFalce	Price (NC)
			LaHood	Pryce (OH)
			Lampson	Quinn
			Lantos	Radanovich
			Largent	Ramstad
			Latham	Rangel
			LaTourette	Redmond
			Lazio	Regula
			Leach	Reyes
			Levin	Riggs
			Lewis (CA)	Riley
			Lewis (GA)	Rivers
			Lewis (KY)	Rodriguez
			Linder	Roemer
			Lipinski	Rogan
			Livingston	Rogers
			LoBiondo	Rohrabacher
			Lofgren	Ros-Lehtinen
			Lowey	Rothman
			Lucas	Roukema
			Luther	Roybal-Allard
			Maloney (CT)	Royce
			Maloney (NY)	Rush
			Manton	Ryun
			Manzullo	Sabo
			Markey	Salmon
			Martinez	Sanchez
			Mascara	Sanders
			Matsui	Sandlin
			McCarthy (MO)	Sanford
			McCarthy (NY)	Sawyer
			McCollum	Saxton
			McCrery	Scarborough
			McDade	Schaefer, Dan
			McDermott	Schaffer, Bob
			McGovern	Schumer
			McHale	Scott
			McHugh	Sensenbrenner
			McInnis	Serrano
			McIntyre	Sessions
			McKeon	Shadegg
			McKinney	Shaw
			McNulty	Shays
			Meehan	Sherman
			Meek	Shimkus
			Menendez	Shuster
			Metcalfe	Sisisky
			Mica	Skaggs
			Millender	Skeen
			McDonald	Skelton
			Miller (CA)	Slaughter
			Miller (FL)	Smith (MI)
			Minge	Smith (NJ)
			Mink	Smith (OR)
			Moakley	Smith (TX)
			Mollohan	Smith, Adam
			Moran (KS)	Smith, Linda
			Moran (VA)	Snowbarger
			Morella	Snyder
			Murtha	Solomon

Souder	Thompson	Watts (OK)
Spence	Thornberry	Waxman
Spratt	Thune	Weldon (FL)
Stabenow	Thurman	Weldon (PA)
Stark	Tiahrt	Weller
Stearns	Tierney	Wexler
Stenholm	Torres	Weygand
Stokes	Towns	White
Strickland	Trafficant	Whitfield
Stump	Turner	Wicker
Stupak	Upton	Wise
Sununu	Velázquez	Wolf
Talent	Vento	Woolsey
Tanner	Visclosky	Wynn
Tauscher	Walsh	Yates
Tauzin	Wamp	Young (AK)
Taylor (MS)	Waters	Young (FL)
Taylor (NC)	Watkins	
Thomas	Watt (NC)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Bonior	Paul	Rahall
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NOT VOTING—6

Farr	Forbes	Molinar
Flake	McIntosh	Schiff

□ 1706

Mr. THUNE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH RESPECT TO SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-128) on the resolution (H. Res. 165) waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 159, I call up the bill (H.R. 1758) to ensure that the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] proceeds in a manner consistent with United States interests, to strengthen relations between the United States and Russia, to preserve the prerogatives of the Congress with respect to certain arms control agreements, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 1758 is as follows:

H.R. 1758

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "European Security Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.

The Congress declares the following to be the policy of the United States:

(1) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO NATO ENLARGEMENT.—(A) The emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe that will be invited to begin accession negotiations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at the NATO summit in Madrid on July 8 and 9, 1997, should not be the last such countries invited to join NATO.

(B) The United States should seek to ensure that the NATO leaders assembled in Madrid agree on a process whereby all other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe that wish to join NATO will be considered for membership in NATO as soon as they meet the criteria for such membership.

(2) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—(A) NATO enlargement should be carried out in such a manner as to underscore the Alliance's defensive nature and demonstrate to Russia that NATO enlargement will enhance the security of all countries in Europe, including Russia. Accordingly, the United States and its NATO Allies should make this intention clear in the negotiations with Russia, including those regarding adaptation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty of November 19, 1990.

(B) In seeking to demonstrate to Russia NATO's defensive and security-enhancing intentions, it is essential that neither fundamental United States security interests in Europe nor the effectiveness and flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance be jeopardized. In particular, no commitments should be made to Russia that would have the effect of—

(i) extending rights or imposing responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members, including with respect to the deployment of nuclear weapons and the stationing of troops and equipment from other NATO members;

(ii) limiting the ability of NATO to defend the territory of new NATO members by, for example, restricting the construction of defense infrastructure or limiting the ability of NATO to deploy necessary reinforcements;

(iii) providing any international organization, or any country that is not a member of NATO, with authority to review, delay, veto, or otherwise impede deliberations and decisions of the North Atlantic Council or the implementation of such decisions, including with respect to the deployment of NATO forces or the admission of additional members to NATO; or

(iv) impeding the development of enhanced relations between NATO and other European countries that do not belong to the Alliance.

(C) In order to enhance security and stability in Europe, the United States should seek commitments from the Russian Federation—

(i) to demarcate and respect all its borders with neighboring states;

(ii) to station its armed forces on the territory of other states only with the consent of such states and in strict accordance with international law; and

(iii) to take steps to reduce nuclear and conventional forces in Kaliningrad.

(D) As negotiations on adaptation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty proceed, the United States should engage in close and continuous consultations not only with its NATO allies, but also with the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe, Ukraine, and the newly independent states of the Caucasus region.

(3) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA.—(A) As the United States proceeds with efforts to develop defenses against ballistic missile attack, it should seek to foster a climate of cooperation with Russia on matters related to missile defense. In particular, the United States and its NATO allies should seek to cooperate with Russia in such areas as early warning and technical aspects of ballistic missile defense.

(B) Even as the Congress seeks to promote ballistic missile defense cooperation with Russia, it must insist on its constitutional prerogatives regarding consideration of arms control agreements with Russia that bear on ballistic missile defense.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO NATO ENLARGEMENT.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR NATO ENLARGEMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES.—Effective 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are each designated as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 and shall be deemed to have been so designated pursuant to section 203(d)(1) of such Act, except that any such country shall not be so designated if, prior to such effective date, the President certifies to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the country fails to meet the criteria under section 203(d)(3) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The designation of countries pursuant to paragraph (1) as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994—

(A) is in addition to the designation of other countries by law or pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of such Act as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act; and

(B) shall not preclude the designation by the President of other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of such Act as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

(3) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—

(A) are to be commended for their progress toward political and economic reform and meeting the guidelines for prospective NATO members;

(B) would make an outstanding contribution to furthering the goals of NATO and enhancing stability, freedom, and peace in Europe should they become NATO members; and

(C) upon complete satisfaction of all relevant criteria should be invited to become full NATO members at the earliest possible date.

(c) REGIONAL AIRSPACE INITIATIVE AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds described in paragraph (2) are authorized to be made available to support the implementation of the Regional Airspace Initiative and the Partnership for Peace Information Management System, including—

(A) the procurement of items in support of these programs; and

(B) the transfer of such items to countries participating in these programs.

(2) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—Funds described in this paragraph are funds that are available—

(A) during any fiscal year under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 with respect to countries eligible for assistance under that Act; or

(B) during fiscal year 1998 under any Act to carry out the Warsaw Initiative.

(d) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Section 105 of Public Law 104-164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking "1996 and 1997" and inserting "1997, 1998, and 1999".

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE NATO PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 203(c) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "without regard to the restrictions" and all that follows and inserting a period;

(2) by striking paragraph (2);

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking "appropriated under the 'Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund' account" and inserting "made available for the 'Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund'";

(4) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by striking "any restrictions in sections 516 and 519" and inserting "section 516(e)";

(B) by striking "as amended,"; and

(C) by striking "paragraphs (1) and (2)" and inserting "paragraph (1)"; and

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (2) through (7), respectively.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2(2).

(b) AUTHORITY TO APPROVE THE CFE FLANK AGREEMENT.—The President is authorized to approve on behalf of the United States the Document Agreed Among States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, adopted in Vienna, Austria on May 31, 1996, concerning the resolution of issues related to the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty flank zone.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO CFE ADAPTATION.—It is the sense of Congress that any revisions to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe that may be agreed in the ongoing CFE adaptation negotiations can enter into force only if those revisions are specifically approved in a manner described in section 33(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b)), and no such approval will be provided to any revisions to that Treaty that jeopardize fundamental United States security interests in Europe or the effectiveness and flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance by—

(1) extending rights or imposing responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members, including with respect to the deployment of nuclear weapons and the stationing of troops and equipment from other NATO members;

(2) limiting the ability of NATO to defend the territory of new NATO members by, for example, restricting the construction of defense infrastructure or limiting the ability of NATO to deploy necessary reinforcements;

(3) providing any international organization, or any country that is not a member of

NATO, with authority to review, delay, veto, or otherwise impede deliberations and decisions of the North Atlantic Council or the implementation of such decisions, including with respect to the deployment of NATO forces or the admission of additional members to NATO; or

(4) impeding the development of enhanced relations between NATO and other European countries that do not belong to the Alliance by, for example, recognizing spheres of influence in Europe.

SEC. 5. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH RUSSIA.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2(3)(A).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM OF BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to carry out a program of cooperative ballistic missile defense-related projects with the Russian Federation.

(c) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—The program of cooperative ballistic missile defense-related projects with the Russian Federation under subsection (b) may include (but is not limited to) projects in the following areas:

(1) Cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation with respect to early warning of ballistic missile launches, including the sharing of information on ballistic missile launches detected by either the United States or the Russian Federation, formalization of an international launch notification regime, and development of a joint global warning center.

(2) Technical cooperation in research, development, test, and production of technology and systems for ballistic missile defense.

(3) Conduct of joint ballistic missile defense exercises.

(4) Planning for cooperation in defense against ballistic missile threats aimed at either the United States or the Russian Federation.

(d) DIALOGUE WITH RUSSIA.—The President should seek to initiate a dialogue with the Russian Federation aimed at exploring the potential for mutual accommodation of outstanding issues between the two nations on matters relating to ballistic missile defense and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, including the possibility of developing a strategic relationship not based on mutual nuclear threats.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 1998, January 1, 1999, and January 1, 2000, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on the cooperative program under this section. Each such report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the conduct of the program during the preceding fiscal year, including a description of the projects carried out under the program.

(2) A description of the status of the dialogue under subsection (d) during the preceding fiscal year.

(3) A description of the funding for the program during the preceding fiscal year and the year during which the report is submitted and the proposed funding for the program for the next fiscal year.

SEC. 6. RESTRICTION ON ENTRY INTO FORCE OF ABM/TMD DEMARCATION AGREEMENTS.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2(3)(B).

(b) RESTRICTION.—An ABM/TMD demarcation agreement shall not be binding on the United States, and shall not enter into force

with respect to the United States, unless, after the date of the enactment of this Act, that agreement is specifically approved in a manner described in section 33(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b)).

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO DEMARCATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) OPPOSITION TO MULTILATERALIZATION OF ABM TREATY.—It is the sense of the Congress that until the United States has taken the steps necessary to ensure that the ABM Treaty remains a bilateral treaty between the United States and the Russian Federation (such state being the only successor state of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that has deployed or realistically may deploy an anti-ballistic missile defense system) no ABM/TMD demarcation agreement will be considered for approval for entry into force with respect to the United States (any such approval, as stated in subsection (b), to be effective only if provided in a manner described in section 33(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b))).

(2) PRESERVATION OF U.S. THEATER BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE POTENTIAL.—It is the sense of the Congress that no ABM/TMD demarcation agreement that would reduce the potential of United States theater missile defense systems to defend the Armed Forces of the United States abroad or the armed forces or population of allies of the United States will be approved for entry into force with respect to the United States (any such approval, as stated in subsection (b), to be effective only if provided in a manner described in section 33(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b))).

(d) ABM/TMD DEMARCATION AGREEMENT DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term "ABM/TMD demarcation agreement" means an agreement that establishes a demarcation between theater ballistic missile defense systems and strategic anti-ballistic missile defense systems for purposes of the ABM Treaty, including the following:

(1) The agreement concluded by the Standing Consultative Commission on June 24, 1996, concerning lower velocity theater missile defense systems.

(2) The agreement concluded (or to be concluded) by the Standing Consultative Commission concerning higher velocity theater missile defense systems, based on the Joint Statement Concerning the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty issued on March 21, 1997, at the conclusion of the Helsinki Summit.

(3) Any agreement similar to the agreements identified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(e) ABM TREATY DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "ABM Treaty" means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, signed at Moscow on May 26, 1972 (23 UST 3435), and includes the Protocols to that Treaty, signed at Moscow on July 3, 1974 (27 UST 1645).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 159, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House the European Security Act of 1997. It is an important piece of legislation that will once again

give the Congress the opportunity to demonstrate our support for prompt enlargement of the NATO alliance and our special concern for the security of Romania and three Baltic States.

Furthermore, the legislation charts a course that will permit us to enlarge NATO, as well as to achieve our vital national objectives in the area of ballistic missile defense without disrupting relations with Russia.

This bill takes as a starting point the fact that NATO will begin the process of enlargement this summer consistent with the three laws that we have enacted on this subject over each of the last 3 years. Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia currently are the front runners for admission in the first round of enlargement.

This bill identifies two problems with the way NATO enlargement is proceeding: First, we are concerned that a number of countries may not be properly considered for the first round of NATO enlargement, or may be left out of the first round and can find themselves in a security vacuum. Second, we worry that in the rush to mollify Russia, concessions may be made that could jeopardize European security and the effectiveness of NATO.

To reassure the countries that are not currently among the front runners for admission to NATO, this bill designates four additional countries to receive NATO enlargement assistance: Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The effect is to give these countries the same status under United States law as Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia.

□ 1715

This bill goes on to express the sense of Congress that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be invited to join NATO as soon as they can satisfy all of the relevant criteria.

With regard to Russia, the bill spells out concessions that we would consider unacceptable. But then to make clear that the purpose of NATO enlargement is not to emasculate Russia, as many in Moscow appear to believe, the bill supports efforts to adapt the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, provided this is done in a way that does not make the new NATO members any second class citizens or otherwise jeopardize our security interests in Europe.

This bill supports adaptation of the CFE treaty because we know of no better way to demonstrate to Russia our genuine belief that NATO enlargement will enhance the security of all countries in Europe, including Russia.

With regard to ballistic missile defense, the bill again demonstrates that our objectives can best be achieved in the manner that enhances Russia's security as much as our own.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, has garnered widespread support since it was first introduced back on April 24.

It is supported by all of the major organizations representing Americans of Central and Eastern European descent, ranging from the Polish American Congress to the Armenian Assembly and the Joint Baltic-American National Committee.

Just this week, Mr. Speaker, it has been endorsed by the editors of both the Washington Times and the Washington Post. If it can unite the editors of those two newspapers, who agree on very little, surely it can unite the Congress.

In that spirit, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first I want to remind Members about the manner in which this bill comes before us. There have been no hearings in the 105th Congress on NATO enlargement. There have been no hearings on the bill. There has been no consideration in the Committee on International Relations or anywhere else of this bill. Now we have it under a closed rule.

I think how the Congress handles important issues is important because it contributes to the public perception of the Congress. We talk a lot about the importance of the democratic process in countries before they come into NATO. We could very well use some democratic process in consideration of this bill.

The Committee on Rules has decided that on the most important foreign policy issue of the year, probably, there will be one vote, up or down, no amendments, on a bill that has had no process of review by the committee of jurisdiction.

Second, I do not oppose the content of this bill. I plan to vote for it. But I think Members should understand what the bill does and does not do. It is neither a very helpful nor a harmful bill.

Contrary to what some may say in this debate, this bill does not pave the way for another round of NATO enlargement. It does not provide additional assistance. It does not provide different assistance. The assistance that this bill would provide is exactly the same kind of assistance that the administration is currently providing or planning to provide.

Four countries, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, are designated to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act. But the assistance authorities under that act duplicate existing authorities. No U.S. assistance program, plan, or activity in these countries will be changed because of this act. The bill amounts to a sense of the Congress.

The Baltic States and Romania certainly deserve consideration for NATO

membership, but so do others who are not named. The message to the four countries designated under the NATO Participation Act is that "you have a leg up" in the next round of NATO expansion. The message to Bulgaria, to Slovakia, to Albania and to the others is, "Sorry, you lose." This bill says to them, "No matter what you do, you are not now on the list of NATO membership."

The only meaningful change in authorities in this bill would be to allow the administration to use Department of Defense funds for the Regional Airspace Initiative in Eastern Europe, a program to modernize air traffic control systems. Usually in the Congress we have a good many Members at least who oppose raids on Defense Department funds for foreign aid purposes. This would provide about \$10 million a year from the operations and maintenance accounts for what these committees view as foreign assistance. While an air traffic control system in Central Europe is useful, we should be clear here that this authority will mean a further depletion in the defense budget.

On the question of the CFE flank agreement, the Senate has already acted. The Senate acted by May 15 to provide its advice and consent. The administration originally asked both the House and the Senate to act on the flank agreement last August. The House in this case is a day late and a dollar short. Its actions on the flank agreement are now irrelevant.

On the question of the ABM treaty and ballistic missile defense, the President will not be obliged to change his policy one iota. He already is carrying out a cooperative program on ballistic missile defense with Russia. He is already carrying out a dialog with Russia on the ABM treaty. He has already agreed to submit the demarcation agreement under the ABM treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent.

I do not approve of the way this bill came to the floor. As I suggested, I really would prefer no bill at this time. NATO enlargement is a complex process with huge stakes. It will not be easy to make it work. It makes sense to let the process unfold gradually, and let a consensus develop on which members should be admitted and in what order.

My preference would be for the Congress not to try to dictate the process by declaring favorites. There is something disturbing about seeing Members champion certain countries, trying to push their favorites to the front of the line.

But this bill is before us, and I do not wish to be recorded in opposition to NATO expansion. The bill will be viewed in Europe and certainly in Eastern Europe as an up-or-down vote on NATO enlargement. I do not intend to be seen as a Member who opposes the aspirations of the Baltic States and

Romania. I think we would be better served if all countries seeking NATO membership were designated under the NATO Participation Act.

NATO enlargement, in my judgment, is going to happen. We have reached a point of no return. I had and still have many questions about enlargement, especially about costs and U.S. commitments. I do not think we have had sufficient debate or consideration of NATO enlargement.

I do believe that, if properly done, NATO enlargement can increase the security of all of Europe and increase the chances that Europe will not be the source of wars. NATO enlargement will certainly assure these new democracies of central Europe and strengthen democratic and market reforms.

I do not think we have adequately considered the impact of enlargement on NATO itself and on those countries not included in enlargement. We certainly have not considered carefully enough the costs of NATO enlargement and how to deal with the hostile reaction of Russia. Much is going to depend on how we manage the process of enlargement.

I support NATO enlargement because I believe that the risks of proceeding with enlargement are less now than the risks of not going forward. You cannot have the President of the United States talk again and again about NATO enlargement, and have 16 governments support NATO enlargement, without enlargement going forward. U.S. credibility and NATO credibility would vanish if we tried to turn back now.

The question now is not whether to enlarge NATO but how to do it in a responsible way. We do not want to antagonize Russia unduly. We do not want to create a two-tiered NATO membership. We should not prejudge the next steps.

We should let the process of NATO enlargement unfold. We should bring in Members only when they are prepared and meet NATO criteria. We should encourage all countries in Eastern Europe to meet NATO criteria, not just a few. We should keep the process open and not create first, second, and third tiers of candidates.

Neither the process under which we consider this bill nor the content of the bill itself should make us especially proud. So far as I can see, it is a foreign policy bill driven largely by domestic political pressures. But neither is it a bad bill. I see no compelling reason to vote against it. I do plan to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his supportive remarks with regard to this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], distinguished chairman of the

Subcommittee on International Relations and Human Rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for H.R. 1758.

The language before us is designed first and foremost to preserve the effectiveness and the flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance. For nearly five decades the North Atlantic Alliance has served and advanced the interests of the United States in Europe by preserving peace, promoting economic prosperity, and advancing our shared principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the underlying legislation provides important assistance to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Romania as they pursue membership in the alliance irrespective of the outcome of the NATO summit meeting scheduled to take place in Madrid in early July.

Recently the ambassadors from each of these countries, as well as Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Slovakia, appeared before the Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair along with Senator D'AMATO, and presented their government's case for NATO membership. I believe, especially after hearing from each of the ambassadors, that it would be an injustice of historic proportions if we did not take advantage of the unique opportunity that we have today to embrace these countries of the region that have demonstrably committed themselves to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

During President Constantinescu's short tenure, Romania has made very impressive progress, and I believe deserves every ounce of encouragement, support, and consideration in the lead-up to the July NATO summit. Mr. Speaker, as one of those who has closely followed developments in Romania since 1981, I would hope that Romania is included among those invited to accession negotiations on full NATO membership.

With respect to the Baltic States, I have seen no justification in delaying similar negotiations with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Despite decades of Soviet domination and brutal repression, the commitment of the Baltic peoples to freedom and democracy ultimately triumphed over totalitarianism. Having persevered for 50 years and overcome the odds by regaining their independence, the Baltic countries deserve to be fully integrated into the West, including NATO, without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, the important legislation before us is aimed at giving further impetus to the enlargement of NATO. It is of critical importance, in my view, that a genuine process be put into place to ensure that emerging democracies not invited in Madrid join NATO but that wish to join the alli-

ance will be given every consideration, and that there be a transparent and a real process for doing so. Platitudes cannot substitute for process. The bill calls for the NATO leaders assembled in Madrid to agree to such a process.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I remain very concerned over the recently concluded negotiations undertaken by NATO Secretary General Solana that resulted in the so-called Founding Act between NATO and the Russian Federation. Part of my concern stems from the fact that the talks were conducted against the backdrop of an artificial deadline suggested by the Russians. It is of critical importance that the Founding Act in no way undermine the effectiveness of NATO or reduce new members of the alliance to second-class citizens.

I am particularly concerned about the seemingly one-sided nature of the recently concluded negotiations, focusing as they have on Moscow's security preoccupation, real or imagined. The pending legislation identifies three specific security concerns that I urge the Clinton administration to raise with the Russians until they have been resolved.

The first concern stems from the fact that Russia has not agreed to the international borders with several of her neighbors. Moscow has purposefully dragged its feet on this important issue with the aim of intimidating a number of the countries involved.

The second issue concerns the deployment of Russian forces on the territory of other states. Today there are thousands of Russian troops deployed in and around the Ukrainian port of Sevastopol. Russian troops are likewise stationed in Moldova. The pending amendment calls for a commitment from the Russian Federation to station its armed forces on the territory of other states only with consent of such states and in strict accordance with international law.

Finally, the bill calls for a commitment by the Russians to take steps to reduce nuclear and conventional forces in Kaliningrad, where Moscow has amassed a huge arsenal that poses a potential threat to the Baltic States and to Poland.

□ 1730

Mr. Speaker, the progress in resolving these outstanding issues would go a long way to advance peace and stability throughout Europe, a region of critical importance to our own security and to our own economic and political interests.

I urge adoption of H.R. 1758 in the interests of maintaining the effectiveness and the flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance. I urge strong support for the bill.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, how much time have we consumed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGALLS of South Carolina). The gentleman

from California [Mr. LANTOS] has 22½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] has 21 minutes remaining.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as a strong supporter of NATO expansion. Two weeks ago this past Sunday, I had the privilege in Bucharest of delivering to President Goncz of Hungary and President Constantinescu of Romania a letter by President Clinton. In this letter, President Clinton congratulated the two Presidents and the two countries for reaching an historic accommodation after centuries of bloodshed, bitterness and wars.

The long-awaited period of reconciliation and peace between these two important countries of Central and Eastern Europe is now a reality. The two Presidents jointly responded to our President, and the two governments strongly favor their simultaneous invitation as NATO members.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the debate in this country and in the other 15 NATO countries basically comes down to whether in the first round we should invite just three potential new members, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, or whether we should invite four or five, including Slovenia and Romania.

I strongly favor, as one who has spent a great deal of time over a lifetime in that region, the simultaneous invitation to membership to all five countries, with the clear understanding that a simultaneous invitation to membership does not guarantee simultaneous acceptance into NATO.

Such a formula, Mr. Speaker, would give us the best of all possible worlds. It would avoid the public relations disaster of having some countries invited and others not invited; it would avoid the backlash that would surely take place in Romania, which has gone through free and open and democratic elections, which has moved vigorously toward privatization and the free market, and which recognizes the importance of a free press and religious freedom. It now is as well qualified to be invited as any of the other five.

Yet I think we must understand that, in terms of economic development and other criteria, all five countries may not be ready to join NATO simultaneously. Therefore, my recommendation: simultaneous invitation; no guarantee of simultaneous admission.

I also believe, Mr. Speaker, that, should this formula not be acceptable, the very least the NATO countries should do at their July meeting is to designate a time certain when the second round of countries will be invited to join NATO. Failure to do so would lead to significant disappointments, a xenophobic backlash and a severe destruction of the spirit which now permeates this region.

These five countries, in my judgment, are fully prepared to begin negotiations in July, and with assistance from the existing NATO contingent will be ready within the next 2 or 3 years to enter NATO as full-fledged, fully equal members. This will be good for NATO, this will be good for the new members, and, I underscore, it will be good for Russia.

In the cold war days, the Soviet Union assumed that NATO is an aggressive military alliance. Those of us who understood NATO throughout argued that NATO is a defensive military alliance. It is a force for stability, prosperity, democracy and freedom. Those are the attributes in Central and Eastern Europe that are beneficial to Russia, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support simultaneous invitation to all five countries mentioned, and I support the legislation of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Goss], the distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and congratulate him on his successes earlier today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the European Security Act strongly. Today we stand on the threshold of the July Madrid summit, where the invitations to seek membership in NATO will be issued, and they are sure to be among the most coveted invitations of the year. What this means is that it is time for this Congress to offer not only words but substantive measures designed to enhance the NATO enlargement process.

The Europe Security Act of 1997 is a strong statement in support of expansion with concrete measures designed to improve the European security environment. It reiterates this round of expansion cannot and should not be the last; that all countries able to meet the requirements for membership should be permitted to seek it. It also seeks to ensure that those countries not included in the first tranche are not left out in the cold, in some kind of a security vacuum.

H.R. 1758 seeks to do so by expanding the circle of countries eligible for enlargement assistance. It also addresses concerns that my colleagues and I have regarding the conventional forces in Europe and includes language to discourage the administration from making further agreements with non-member states that will undercut the security of the alliance. In other words, it says no to appeasement.

Still further, it is intended to enhance Europe security with measures

specifically designed to overcome legal and foreign policy impediments to ballistic missile defense by holding the line on the implementation of demarcation agreements negotiated with Russia and proposals from the White House that would multilateralize the ABM treaty.

The Europe Security Act will offer the opportunity to enhance U.S. security from ballistic missile attack, something of interest to all of us. In the end, the Europe Security Act is about consolidating the process of democratization in the central and eastern Europe, about ensuring that those countries that share our values and took the risks associated with casting off the Soviet Union will be part of the new European security order and enjoy the benefits of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, as the Madrid summit approaches, we know that a difficult process still lies ahead, but it is absolutely certain that enlargement is the right choice. We must not retreat from our world leadership role, we must not forsake our allies, old or new. We have dealt with Russia, the Ukraine and all the interested parties in the past few years on this matter, and it is time to get on with it.

We have worked with the parliamentarians in the North Atlantic Assembly. We have visited with the governments and the people on their turf in Russia, the Ukraine, the Baltics, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, and many others. And, of course, we have been to our NATO's home port and talked to them about this. This is not a new subject. This is a subject whose time has come. I support this legislation and I urge my colleagues to do so.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a terrible thing that this central question of foreign policy comes before us under a closed rule with only 1 hour.

I think the concept of NATO expansion is a reasonable one, but it is not reasonable to go to the American taxpayer, in the light of a budget deal, which will severely constrain spending both in the defense and nondefense areas, and tell the American taxpayer that they will continue to bear a disproportionate share of the cost of defending Europe.

Everyone acknowledges that the expansion of NATO will cost money. The more countries involved, the more money it will cost. That is not a disqualification. But that cost should not be borne by the current formula, which has the U.S. taxpayer subsidizing the nations of Western Europe.

We talked about welfare reform last year. We did not go after the real welfare. The real welfare is the United States taxpayer, 52 years after the end of World War II, years after the Marshall plan succeeded, continuing to

subsidize Germany and England and France and Denmark and Belgium. This bill assumes the status quo.

It is shocking that we were not allowed a chance to offer an amendment to this bill that would say that, whether one is for or against NATO expansion, we in the House do not want a continuation of this subsidy by the American taxpayer of our wealthy allies in Western Europe.

As the Western European nations struggle to meet their 3-percent deficit deadline to get into the Euro, we can be sure they will start cutting back on their military expenditures. And they will cut back on their military expenditures secure in the hope that the American Congress will again be suckered and bail them out.

What this bill does, erroneously in my judgment, is to assume that status quo. I will vote "no". I might be supportive of NATO expansion in some context, but this bill assumes an expansion of NATO under the same terms.

The Washington Post editorial that the gentleman from New York talked about referred to the need for more spending. Do not send the American taxpayer once again to the defense of Europe when the European nations are allowed to get a free ride.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. GIBBONS].

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I have a question about this legislation which I wish to direct to its principal sponsor, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBBONS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would be pleased to respond to the questions of the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I note that the legislation states that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be invited to become full members of NATO at the earliest possible date upon complete satisfaction of all relevant criteria. The legislation also provides that these four countries are to be designated as eligible to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act effective 180 days after the date of enactment.

Are these provisions intended to suggest that Congress believes that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be kept out of the first round of NATO enlargement this year and, instead, invited to join NATO at a later date in a second or third round of enlargement?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I can assure the gentleman that it is not our

intention to push these countries into any second or third round of NATO enlargement. The purpose of this legislation is to support the efforts of Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to join NATO. We absolutely are not trying to hold them back.

If at the summit meeting in Madrid this July the members of NATO decide to invite Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to begin accession talks with the alliance as part of the first round of enlargement, we will welcome that. And if they are not invited to join in the first round, we will do all we can to make sure the door to the alliance remains open to them. And that is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. GIBBONS. Why then does the legislation postpone for 180 days the effective date of the designation of these countries under the NATO Participation Act?

Mr. GILMAN. Well, that designation has to do with eligibility to receive U.S. assistance. The 180-day period provided under the legislation should not be read to suggest that we think it is necessary to wait the entire 180 days before deciding whether to invite these countries to join NATO.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and esteemed chairman for his clarification, and with the assurance he has provided, I will be pleased to join him in support of this measure.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his interest in the legislation.

□ 1745

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, sometimes this institution suffers from collective amnesia. What we honor tonight in this concept is what happened in Hungary in 1956, what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968 with Alexander Dubcek, and what happened in Poland just a decade ago. What we honor here today is a simple concept of those electricians and that trade unionist from Gdansk, Lech Walesa, who turned events as we proceeded to the next century, on their ear. Internationally we honor the commitment that they made, and I assure Mr. FRANK's reservations about the manner in which costs are ascribed in these particular instances, but we cannot turn our backs on the heroism.

And remember once again those Soviet tanks as they rolled into Hungary and Czechoslovakia and Jaruzelski threatened to put down those trade unionists. It represents the triumph of the human spirit nurtured in this very institution.

I am pleased to lend my name in support of the concept of expanding NATO to include these republics.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLES of South Carolina). The Chair

would point out that the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] has 14½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX], another member of our committee.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it was not long ago, December 1994, that the NATO summit, the United States expressed its interest in expanding NATO in order to strengthen nations that share the U.S. belief in democracy, continue the development of free market economies, open the U.S. investment and trade, secure allies willing to share in cooperative efforts on a range of global issues, and preserve a Europe free from domination by any single power.

The enlargement we are discussing today will enhance stability by providing NATO security guarantee for candidate states working to construct viable democracies and free-market systems. H.R. 1758 declares that the door to membership in NATO should remain open to all emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe and expresses the sense of Congress that the bulk of nations in Romania should be admitted to NATO and declares that Congress will not approve international agreements that accord second class status to new members. The bill declares the door to NATO should not close after the first round of NATO enlargement this summer. Members left out of the first round must be assured they will be considered for NATO membership in the future.

So I rise in support of this important bill. NATO enlargement is important to our country, it is important to world peace, and it is important to the growth of human mankind.

I thank the gentleman very much for the opportunity to speak on behalf of this legislation and to our chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], who has led this legislation forward.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the very distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, last year during consideration of the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996, the other body voted to designate Slovenia along with Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic as nations that have made progress toward meeting NATO's criteria for new members. And Slovenia certainly stands out as a sterling candidate for admission to NATO, and I appreciate the support on the Democratic side and on the Republican side of the committee in accepting the Senate amendment in conference.

We are soon to witness the Madrid meeting that will discuss the enlargement of NATO. I would urge the administration to keep uppermost on their

agenda Slovenia as a candidate for the first round of expansion. Slovenia has moved successfully to privatize its economy. Everything from banking to aviation has been privatized. They have democratized their politics and their government. They have created 158 local governments and had local elections. They are a significant force in the modernization of trade in the former East European areas and deserve to be a member of NATO.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to accept Slovenia in this first round.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], another member of our committee.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of collegiality and civility, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate this time, from the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] in particular, because I am providing a legitimate opposition to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.R. 1758. I do not do so with any type of situation where I have a problem in disagreeing with the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN]. Mr. GILMAN has my respect, and I know he is pushing this bill; the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is pushing for this bill. He has my respect. We worked together on so many issues, but I think that it is important for us to recognize the changes that have taken place in the world and for America to take a realistic view of what is going to be happening, what challenges we will face in the years ahead.

NATO did a good job in deterring a Soviet attack on Europe, but what purpose does NATO serve now? Is it worth the expenditure of tens of billions of limited American defense dollars? I do not think so. Europe no longer poses and what is happening in Europe no longer poses a national security threat to the United States of America. We need not spend our limited defense dollars that we have today for the stability of our European friends. They can pay for their own stability.

Why we were in NATO was because the Soviet Union, and a war with the Soviet Union, was a threat to our national security. Staying in NATO now wastes limited dollars that should be spent on American weapons systems that will enable the United States to project power from the continental United States. Spending money on NATO rather than spending money on B-2 bombers or American aircraft carriers, or, yes, on a missile defense system is a waste of money. We need not spend our limited resources for sta-

bility in Europe, especially when it takes our focus away from the real part of the world where the threat to American security lies.

By focusing on Europe, we are taking away our focus from Asia, where a beligerent, totalitarian, expansionist China is fast becoming a threat to our national security and a threat to world peace. Let us focus our efforts on strengthening our alliances in Asia, spending our money so that we can deter war on Asia rather than wasting it on NATO, which is a thing of the past.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes to respond to my friend from California, Mr. ROHRBACHER.

Mr. Speaker, NATO has been the cornerstone of American security for two generations. NATO has been the essence of our defense strategy vis-a-vis our most formidable opponent since the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union, and it takes a great deal of naivete to assume that new threats might not reemerge on the Eurasian continent aimed at our allies and indeed the United States.

Expanding NATO and continuing to fund NATO perhaps in a more proportional fashion, as my friend from Massachusetts recommends, is very much in the American national security interests, and to send a message at this stage that the United States wishes to cut back its NATO commitment would be the most suicidally shortsighted gesture of U.S. defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to reject the notions presented by my good friend from California.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for yielding me this time. I commend him for bringing this measure to the floor in this timely manner. And Mr. Speaker, I just hope that one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever known is able to be watching this debate here tonight because it is because of he, and his name was Ronald Reagan from the gentleman's State, my good friend; it was because of he and his policies of peace through strength back in the 1980's, backed by Republican and Democratic bipartisan support, including the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] sitting over there, a good Democrat, that brought down the Iron Curtain, that brought down the Berlin wall, and saw peace breaking out and democracy breaking out all over Eastern Europe in countries that the people there, tens of millions of them, that were enslaved

by deadly atheistic communism that has no respect for life or human rights at all; those people today have hope because they are now part of a sovereign nation. Be it Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Romania, Slovenia, or Poland, or the Czech Republic or Hungary, those people now have hope, the same kind of hope that we Americans have enjoyed, and that is why we need to have this bill on the floor here today.

My colleagues know we fought two world wars in this country, and we fought a very expensive cold war, expensive to the American taxpayer because we had to rebuild our strength, and we had to show the evil empire, as Ronald Reagan said, that we would not tolerate this kind of inhumane philosophy in this world, and that is why just before President Clinton went to Helsinki to meet with President Yeltsin I spoke with him for almost an hour to make sure that we Republicans were speaking the same as the Democrat leadership and the same as the President of the United States that we were going to keep that door open for all countries formerly oppressed by this philosophy called communism, that we would keep that door open for all of these sovereign countries.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton assured me that there will be no quid pro quo with Yeltsin, that what was said in public would be what was said in private and that those doors would be kept open to these countries once they met the criteria.

And what is that criteria? That criteria is that these sovereign nations, these new sovereign nations, must have advanced to irreversible democracy, that they must have moved to a free market economy, privatizing their industries, that they must live by the rule of law and that they must respect human rights both within their country and across their borders and that, finally, they must be able to participate militarily. What this bill says is to those countries: "You have previously been under Russian influence, that all of your military is not able to communicate or inter-operate with our NATO defense alliance," and this bill is meant to help those countries do just that.

Mr. Speaker, that is why it is so important for us to pass this legislation here today.

This is not spending money, I would say to my good friend from Massachusetts. This is saving money because let me assure my colleagues that once these countries are brought under the greatest defense alliance in the history of the world that there will be no more wars in that part of the world because what is that defense alliance? It says that if Latvia is invaded by an outside military aggressor, that these countries, including America, will come to their rescue to protect their sovereignty. That is what this measure says.

And my colleagues know it is not just for these countries, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, and Romania and Slovenia, the Warsaw Pact countries who have already met that criteria, but it is also for Bulgaria and Slovakia and, yes, even Ukraine, and, yes, my colleagues, even Russia. If Russia would meet this criteria, then they also could become a part of NATO, and their boundaries would also be protected from outside military aggression. That is how to guarantee peace in that part of the world, and it is how to guarantee that U.S. soldiers and sailors and marines and Air Force will never have to go into battle in that part of the world again.

Mr. Speaker, that is why my colleagues need to come to this floor, they need to support this legislation, they need to cast a vote for Ronald Reagan and for the expansion of NATO, because that is how to bring about peace in the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, before yielding to my friend from New York I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would merely like to suggest to the distinguished gentleman who has just spoken that in addition to President Reagan, beginning with President Truman, all of our Presidents, Republican and Democratic alike, deserve a great deal of credit, as do Members of Congress who on a bipartisan basis have been so strongly supportive of NATO through the decades.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL].

□ 1800

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding me this time. I rise in strong support of this bill. I have long been in favor of NATO expansion, and I am very pleased that we finally seem to be moving forward.

Mr. Speaker, I think this bill states what is obvious: That NATO expansion is a good thing, and that countries can join NATO if they meet certain criteria. I think it is very important at this stage to state that in July, we know that certain countries are going to be admitted to NATO, and we want the Congress to go on record as saying that once these countries are admitted to NATO, that the door does not swing shut, that the door is open, that NATO expansion is still on the table, that this Congress is in favor of the concept of expanding NATO.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the fall of communism, the Western world, the democratic world, the United States would be foolhardy if it did not take advantage of the fact that these countries, which were formerly Communist countries and dictatorships, want to have free market economies, want to have democracy, and want to be a part of the Western world,

of the free world, of the democratic world. It would make no sense for us not to bear the fruits of what happened, and I think if we delay NATO expansion, that is exactly what we would be doing.

No one is saying that countries should be admitted before they meet the criteria. This is simply saying that Romania and the Baltic nations can be considered when they meet the criteria, and again, if there are other nations in Eastern Europe that can meet the criteria and want to become NATO members, they too ought to be considered; that would be the next logical step to this bill.

The bill also makes it clear that such enlargement of NATO does not end at Russia. Indeed, we want to have cooperation with Russia. The President, in the pact that he signed with Mr. Yeltsin, states that, that Russia can be a partner with the West, but that Russia cannot have a veto power over NATO expansion, and that Russia cannot dictate to NATO how NATO expands or to which Nation an invitation is given to join NATO.

So I think that on balance, this is a very, very good measure. It is a measure that is very, very important. It is a measure that will go a long way in guaranteeing democracy, free market economies, and peace as we approach the 21st century.

I compliment the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman and my friend, for putting forth this measure.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA].

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for yielding me this time.

Quite frankly, I say to my colleagues, I regret that this bill picks winners and losers in the quest to join NATO, as was pointed out by the ranking member of the committee. I personally believe that Slovakia should be and should have been selected for NATO admission in the first round last year, and certainly should be included this year. Unfortunately, this whole process has become a popularity contest rather than a well-considered international security consideration.

Let me submit for the RECORD comments relating to Slovakia's readiness to join NATO. Nicholas Burns of the State Department said April 17, 1997, "The Slovak Republic has made impressive economic progress in four years since independence, and is co-operating fully in Partnership for Peace. We have also been gratified by the Slovak Republic's contribution to peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Eastern Slavonia."

Just a few days ago, Speaker GINGRICH said in the Washington Times, "I do not think there is any sense to exclude Slovakia."

My grandfather was born in Slovakia and the Slovaks are a patient and peaceful people. They have been free and independent for only 4 years. They were oppressed for 1,000 years. They will wait patiently for a little while longer to take their rightful place in NATO, and I hope that we can support that effort in the future.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. CAPPS]. Although he has been with us only this term, he has already made great contributions to the body.

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I know I will probably vote for this, but I find it somewhat curious that this is probably the only debate we are going to have, which will probably be the most important foreign policy decision that this Congress will make this term, and we are doing it within an hour right now, with very little preparation. This is probably the only time we will be talking about this before the Madrid summit, NATO summit in July.

I just think the ramifications of this are so profound, so deep, so extensive, that I regret that we have to do it in this fashion. I know for a new Member to come here and lecture other Members on how we ought to be doing this is probably not very polite of me, but I think that until we can trust the process that we are using, it is difficult to restore the trust between the people and their representatives here.

Mr. Speaker, I just think by naming four more countries, we are creating expectations among those countries. Also, there are other candidates for NATO membership that are not included on this new list. That means that they will understand what their position is relative to the people who are on the list. I think we raise expectations, we diminish expectations, we create a false euphoria.

So I have lots of problems not just with the bill, but with this matter of proceeding. Because of my great respect for NATO, for the timeliness of NATO expansion, as I say, and I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], I will probably vote for the bill, because I think it is a very important step forward. However, I think procedurally, there is a lot lacking in the way we have gone about it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the legislation introduced by my colleague and friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and I rise as one of the original cosponsors of this legislation.

I want to speak to the issue of a new era of cooperation with Russia, because there are perhaps some in this body and perhaps some in this country, and

perhaps others outside of this country who think that this bill is attempting to undermine a new relationship with Russia and some of the other former Soviet States. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In fact, in this legislation, Mr. Speaker, is a specific provision that allows us to begin a new era of engaging Russia, especially in the area of missile defense.

Now, this is not necessarily a new area, because in the Committee on National Security for the past several years we in fact have supported funding for joint missile defense initiatives. But what this legislation calls for is a formal process of working with Russia to build a sense of understanding about what we are trying to accomplish. It does not mean that we are going to reveal any secrets, it does not mean that we are going to give the Russians any strategic information; it means that we are going to build confidence and that we are going to continue to work on programs like the RAMOS and the follow-on to the agreed project, which engage our physicists and scientists in new relationships that allow us to show Russia that perhaps the old relationship that was best identified by the strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty is perhaps not suitable for the current relationship between our country and Russia.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, what is kind of interesting is, the Russians have just participated in a 2-year study with us that has been funded by our ballistic missile defense organization, headed up by Dr. Keith Payne and Dr. Shoumikin on behalf of the Russian side, that in fact has called for the possibility of a new bilateral relationship that would allow for, instead of a process of mutually assured destruction upon which we base our bilateral relationship, that we move into looking at the possibility of asymmetrical deterrence, which means that we include offensive missiles in an attempt to bring them down, and as we do so, that we also discuss and perhaps look at changes to the ABM Treaty to allow defensive systems to be put into place without creating a destabilizing impact on our relationship. This bill lays the groundwork for that to happen.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the administration seems to be going in the opposite direction. I say that because recently at the Helsinki summit there was an agreement to expand the ABM Treaty to include demarcation provisions relative to theater missile defense systems.

Mr. Speaker, a number of us in this body, including a significant number of Members of the minority party, have expressed their concern through a bill that I introduced that said, this is the wrong time to be expanding the ABM Treaty to include theater missile defense systems, and this legislation puts

the House on record expressing our concern in that regard.

This legislation also, Mr. Speaker, identifies the strong concerns of this body with the idea and the notion of multilateralizing the ABM Treaty. Many of us think that that would hamper our ability to move away from the strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty and comes at a very inopportune time where Russia has, in fact, given us the willingness in the form of a signal that they are now willing to talk about moving into a posture away from relying on the ABM Treaty as our key instrument in terms of our bilateral relationship.

I think this is extremely important, and yet at the same point in time in approaching this new dialogue with Russia, we want to reassure them that we are not about tweaking them. We are not in this bill attempting to isolate Russia.

In fact, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] made a very important point that he has made in my presence before Russians that were here just a few short weeks ago. He said ultimately, we even envision the day where Russia may be able to qualify for membership in NATO. So in fact, I think that is a basic underlying premise here.

The question is how we get there, and in this era of emerging threats from rogue nations and the threat of destabilization in the Russian military relative to their offensive arms, North Korea and China deploying long-range missiles, we can no longer rely on an outmoded ABM Treaty. This bill allows us to move into a new era where in fact our bilateral relationship is not just based on a strict ABM, but actually allows us to move into a new era of relationship building on cooperate missile defense and also looking at ways that we can in fact move away from the strict interpretation that allowed us in the past to rely on a theory of mutually destroyed destruction.

As the administration moves ahead with NATO expansion, we must make every effort to assure Russia that we are pursuing this new arrangement to enhance everyone's security, not to threaten them. This bill goes a long way toward doing that by establishing a program to pursue joint missile defense projects such as early warning sharing and lay in a groundwork for the revival of United States-Russia talks on the ABM Treaty and missile defense cooperation.

Mr. GILMAN has stated that he believes it is essential that we take proactive steps to build confidence with the Russians. NATO expansion will not be a complete success if it results in a revival of tensions between Russia and the United States. He believes this bill sets us on the right course by establishing initiatives that set the tone for long-term dialog and cooperation.

This bill makes clear our intent to work with the Russians, it states our intention to ensure the fundamental security interests of the

United States and that of our NATO partners. While I believe that is wholly appropriate, I think we want to clarify that point. As you know, the bill states that no commitments should be made that would limit the rights or impose responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members—including the deployment of nuclear weapons. That statement could be perceived by the Russians as a sign that we intend to support the creation of a new threat at their borders.

Mr. GILMAN has stated that that is certainly not the intent of this bill, nor is it in the administration's plans. In fact, the NATO Council issued a statement on December 10, 1996, that its members have "no intention, no plan, and no reason" to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of the new member states. He also said that so far as he is aware, no one in this House takes issue with that statement.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], my good friend and distinguished colleague.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me this time.

I come to the floor because I am amazed by the nature of this debate. It is amazingly subdued when we consider the historic basis upon which we are proceeding. It is almost a historical debate, because the expansion of NATO may surely come to be as important as the creation of NATO itself.

□ 1815

Yet, this is being handled in an hour's worth of debate as just another matter coming before the House of Representatives at the end of a long day.

I have three concerns; domestic, the commitment of troops and burdensharing. I have to measure everything we do on this floor against the Democratic sacrifices that are being agreed to by us all in the name of deficit reduction.

On the matter of burdensharing, this bill does not pass that test. I would feel much better about what we are doing here in this discussion and debate if in fact we had come to some agreement about burdensharing, a word that is virtually empty of content and meaning. I would have thought that the pressures of deficit reduction could produce some progress on burdensharing. There has been little. Instead, we see burden expansion.

But perhaps I am most concerned about article 5 of the treaty itself, and whether in fact this means that there may be the commitment of troops to central Europe as a result of this expansion. That is an issue of primary importance in a country which seems unwilling to commit troops for very much anymore. I really wonder whether or not we really mean, in a place where there has been much disagreement about Bosnia, where there has been great trouble throughout the

United States, that we are now right in the middle of that.

Mr. Chairman, we fell into this expansion. It developed influenced by the last campaign. There has been little debate in this country. The American people do not recognize that they may right now, as this bill is passed, be committing troops, if need be, to central Europe.

I can be convinced, and I will come to the floor this evening to say as yet no one has even tried to convince me or the American people that this historic commitment should be expanded this day, in June 1997.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. Cox], the distinguished chairman of our policy committee.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to seek clarification concerning one provision of the bill. Section 6(c) is entitled "Opposition to Multilateralization of ABM Treaty." It states the sense of the Congress that no agreement demarcating the boundary between theater and antiballistic missile defense will be considered until the United States has taken the steps necessary to ensure that the ABM Treaty remains a bilateral treaty between the United States and the Russian federation.

It is my understanding that this provision takes no position with respect to whether such a demarcation agreement should be reached after such steps are taken, or, indeed, whether the United States should take steps to continue the ABM Treaty in force even if it is a bilateral agreement limited to Russia and the United States.

Section 6(c), according to my understanding, simply makes absolutely clear that the administration's rush to conclude an immediate demarcation agreement must be stopped, and that no such demarcation agreement should be concluded prior to resolution of the question of Russia's successorship under the ABM Treaty; and finally, that, should Russia not be deemed to have succeeded, then no such demarcation agreement should be considered at all.

I would ask the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, is that his understanding?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. That is my understanding as well.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by suggesting that perhaps the relatively calm and deliberate and judicious tone of this debate reflects the bipartisan judgment of Congress of NATO's quin-

tesential importance during the past two generations to our security, and our bipartisan commitment to the expansion of NATO.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTOS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to stress again what this legislation intends. It is about achieving two of our vital national objectives, enlarging NATO and defending our Nation against the risk of ballistic missile attack in a way that does not upset our relations with Russia.

With regard to NATO enlargement, we are especially concerned that no emerging democracies in central and eastern Europe be left in a security vacuum, and the Baltic states in particular must be regarded as strong contenders for NATO membership. For this reason, our legislation designates these countries as being eligible to receive transition assistance within the NATO Participation Act. I urge our colleagues to support the measure.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns about H.R. 1758, the European Security Act. Critical issues related to NATO enlargement have not been adequately thought through—unfortunately, politics appears to have been put ahead of policy.

I am primarily concerned about the military and financial obligations the United States will assume under an expanded NATO.

First, we need to think further about the military obligations assumed by the United States in enlarging NATO. In bringing in new members, we must not degrade the ability of the alliance to conduct collective defense. We must guard both against this degradation, and against the possibility that the U.S. burden to the defense of NATO will increase by bringing in countries whose interoperability with NATO—key to collective defense—is still a long way off.

Second, we have been presented with a number of estimates of the financial costs of NATO enlargement—and those estimates vary widely.

The administration estimates a total cost of between \$9 billion and \$12 billion over the 1997–2009 period, with a cost to the United States of between \$150 and \$200 million.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that—depending on how NATO structures its forces after enlargement—costs will range from a low of \$61 billion to a high of \$125 billion over 15 years—1996–2010, with a U.S. share of \$5 to \$19 billion over the same period.

Which is the more accurate estimate?

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs more information on the financial costs of enlargement in order to make an informed decision. Specifically:

What portion of these costs are due to developing the required interoperability among new and old members?

What portion to developing infrastructure required by the enlargement of NATO?

How will the on-going adaptation of alliance strategy and structures impact on the costs of enlargement?

How will these costs be apportioned among the allies—old and new?

Mr. Speaker, until these questions are answered, there cannot be a coherent policy that takes account of our resources and security interests.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, with the break-up of the Soviet Union and the emergence of Russia and the Commonwealth of Newly Independent States [CIS] of Eastern Europe, management of the post-cold-war environment has proven to be a novel and challenging task. The securities and certainties of the "us versus them" world are gone. Today, traditional allegiances are blurred and future motives are questioned. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], however, has prevailed as the one remaining post-cold-war constant. As during the cold war era, the NATO commitment to collective defense is the core of the alliance. It is this guarantee to deter aggression that has prompted the CIS to seek admittance into NATO. Realizing that Russia, still armed with nuclear weapons, might one day become more unstable and aggressive, NATO membership is highly prized. As one who supports a stable and secure Eastern Europe through the expansion of NATO, I am pleased that Congress has not let this situation go unnoticed. In fact, the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996—PL 104–208—was adopted last Congress, which named Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia as having made the most progress toward meeting NATO membership criteria. In keeping with this sentiment, I encourage my colleagues to support the European Security Act of 1997 so that the door to NATO is not closed after the first round of enlargement and that additional European countries receive U.S. assistance for transition into NATO. I would also like to encourage the members of NATO to accept Slovenia into membership when it meets in Madrid this July.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGALLS of South Carolina). All time has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 159, the bill is considered read for amendment.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 1758) to the Committee on International Relations with instructions to report the bill back forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 7. BURDENSARING.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States already pays more than a proportionate share of the costs of the common defense of Europe, and that the European members of NATO should pay the bulk of the costs of NATO expansion which are incurred by existing NATO members."

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion to recommit.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer this on behalf of myself and the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDIT].

Mr. Speaker, there are differing views about NATO expansion. There is, I think, great agreement in this Chamber that the cost of NATO expansion should not be paid in the same formula in which existing and past NATO costs have been paid.

As Members mentioned, NATO grew out of a time when the United States had a degree of superiority in the world as a result of World War II that was unparalleled probably in recent history. America was quite generous in helping bring, among others, our European allies and our former European enemies, it should not be forgotten, up to the current level that they now enjoy. But we believe, and I think it is a widely shared sentiment across this House, that it is no longer appropriate for our European allies to accept a subsidy in the form of disproportionately large payments by the United States.

What this motion to recommit says is that we believe that the increased NATO costs that will come from expansion, there will have to be military standardization and communication upgrades, that to the extent they are borne by existing NATO members, the European members of NATO should pick up the bulk of those costs.

In other words, we are not here trying to impose more costs on the new NATO members. We are saying that the existing NATO members, wealthy and prosperous and the beneficiaries, as they have been over all these years, of our beneficence, and it may have been in our interests as well as theirs; it was in our interests as well as theirs, but it was our dollars much more than theirs, we ask that they now do more than they have been doing.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on our part we think the gentleman from Massachusetts

makes an extremely valid point, and we are pleased to accept his recommitment concern of burdensharing for the Democratic side.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to make this clear, this should not be interpreted as an anti-NATO-expansion argument. Indeed, I would tell those who are in favor of a full-fledged unrestricted NATO expansion that it is in their interests to be supportive of burdensharing.

Franklin Roosevelt was described once by John Kennedy in a phrase that is very important for Members to remember. When John Kennedy began the Alliance for Progress and he looked back to Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy as a first step toward a recognition of mutual interest, he said that Franklin Roosevelt was able to be a good neighbor abroad because he was a good neighbor at home.

The American people will more willingly support international engagement militarily, economically, and other sorts, if they feel they are being treated fairly, if they do not think it is coming at their expense.

The United States, I believe, is prepared to support foreign assistance to people in need, to deal with disease and poverty and economic development. But I think the American people understandably say with regard to France and England and Germany and Denmark and Belgium, and some of the wealthiest and most successful societies in the world, countries that have already benefited greatly from our generosity, that it is time for them not to subsidize us, but no longer to be subsidized by us.

What the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDIT] and I seek to do in this is to say, and I believe frankly it will underpin NATO expansion, it will give the American people more willingness to support this, because we have just done a budget deal. Defense spending will be constrained, not as much as I would like, but it will be constrained. Domestic spending will be constrained. It is simply inappropriate for our allies to allow a disproportionate share of the funding to fall on the American taxpayer.

We have one particular fear. The European nations have to, those that are in the European Union, the majority of whom are in NATO, they have to get their deficits down to 3 percent of their gross domestic product. We are the only country that would meet the European Union's definition, I think, right now.

There will be a strong temptation for them to do that by further cutting their military expenditures. We need for them to understand that they cannot do that in a way that shifts the burden to the United States. It is entirely legitimate, yes, there will be benefits to the United States, but there

will be even more benefits for Europe. Peace and security in the Czech Republic, in Hungary, and Slovenia, and Romania and elsewhere will be of at least equal benefit to our European allies; and under the current rules, they do not pay an equal share.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that we would be willing to adopt this, and as I say, I believe it will strengthen the case for NATO expansion among the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] wish to be recognized on the motion to recommit?

Mr. GILMAN. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the House delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly, I can attest that European members do pay the bulk of NATO costs now. While we believe that new members of NATO, as they are added, should and will pay most of the cost of expansion, we agree to that, we believe that would be the case. That is our expectation.

Beyond that, we agree that the existing 14 European countries should pay and will pay the bulk of the expansion costs. Therefore, we agree with and support the instructions offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House on the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 1758, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

"SEC. 7. Burdensharing

"It is the sense of Congress that the United States already pays more than a proportionate share of the costs of the common defense of Europe, and that the European members of NATO should pay the bulk of the costs of NATO expansion which are incurred by existing NATO members."

□ 1830

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGALLS of South Carolina). The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 159, the text of H.R. 1758 will be appended to the engrossment of H.R. 1757, and H.R. 1758 is laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1757, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1757, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill, H.R. 1757.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1757 and on H.R. 1758.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM MEMBER OF STAFF IN OFFICE OF THE HONORABLE DAN MILLER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Laura Griffin, member of the staff in the office of the Honorable Dan Miller, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 5, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, Manatee County, State of Florida.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule L.

Sincerely,

LAURA GRIFFIN.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN VOLPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to salute a hero of Montgomery County, PA, and a hero of law enforcement. John Volpe died this week. He was former police chief of Plymouth Township in Montgomery County. For 10 years he was chief; for 34 years he was with the department.

He served in an exemplary manner, a great leader, someone who helped reduce crime, increased public safety. And his record was shown to be one of very special character.

He was the vice president of the FBI National Academy Associates, president of the Montgomery County Chief of Police Association, a product of Norristown area school district, where he excelled academically and athletically. He was a leader of the Plymouth-White Marsh Exchange Club. But above all, a great father, great husband to Marie, one child in the marriage.

He certainly is someone who is a role model and a living embodiment of what is important about a person, someone who gives back to their community, someone who is an example of how to lead life and how to really make a difference in one's community.

John Volpe was such a man and a great law enforcement official, someone who will be long remembered and never forgotten. He was a friend of mine, and I know that all of those who are in law enforcement share with me the deep sympathy for the family.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FORBES (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today after 10:30 a.m. and the balance of the week on account of family illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAPPS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Ms. HARMAN.
Ms. RIVERS.
Mr. HAMILTON.
Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
Mr. MILLER of California.
Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. LANTOS.
Mr. DOYLE.
Ms. ESHOO.
Mr. MEEHAN.
Mr. SKELTON.
Mr. SANDERS.
Mr. BARCIA.
Mr. MANTON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia.
Mr. GILMAN in two instances.
Mr. SHAW.
Mr. FORBES.
Mr. LEWIS of California.
Mr. NEY.
Mr. COBLE.
Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. SHUSTER.
Mr. GINGRICH.
Mr. MICA.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAPPS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GEJDENSON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. PASCRELL, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MENENDEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BECERRA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DELAY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SHADEGG, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BRADY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. EWING, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HASTERT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, today and on June 12.
Mr. PAXON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MILLER of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BLUNT, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 543. An act to provide certain protection to volunteers, nonprofit organizations, and

governmental entities in lawsuits based on the activities of volunteers.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 12, 1997, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3740. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Polydextrose [Docket No. 91F-0160] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3741. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Ophthalmic Devices: Reclassification of Rigid Gas Permeable Contact Lens Solution; Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lens Solution; and Contact Lens Heat Disinfecting Unit [Docket No. 95N-0400] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3742. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Substances Affirmed as Generally Recognized as Safe: Menhaden Oil [Docket No. 86G-0289] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3743. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-17), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

3744. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Israel for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-18), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

3745. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for production of major military equipment with Italy (Transmittal No. DTC-58-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

3746. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for production of major military equipment with Australia (Transmittal No. DTC-55-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

3747. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1996, through March 31, 1997, and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3748. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period October 1, 1996 through March 31, 1997, and the semiannual Management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3749. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3750. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1996, through March 31, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3751. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 1996, through March 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3752. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer/President, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting a copy of the Resolution Funding Corporation's Statement on Internal Controls and the 1996 Audited Financial Statements, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 511(a) (103 Stat. 404); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3753. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Determination of Threatened Status for Castilleja levisecta (Golden Paintbrush) (RIN: 1018-AC52) received June 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3754. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Threatened Status for the Alaska Breeding Population of the Steller's Eider (RIN: 1018-AC19) received June 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3755. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Threatened Status for the Guajon (RIN: 1018-AD52) received June 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3756. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 961126334-7025-02; I.D. 053097C] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3757. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Closure from Cape Arago, OR, to the Oregon-California Border [Docket No. 970429101-7101-01; I.D. 060397A] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3758. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the Gulf of Alaska Statistical Area 620 [Docket No. 96126334-7025-02; I.D. 053097F] received June 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3759. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Low-Income Housing Credit [Revenue Ruling 97-25] received June 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GOSS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 165. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 105-128). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 768. A bill for the relief of Michel Christopher Meili, Giuseppina Meili, Mirjam Naomi Meili, and Davide Meili. (Rept. 105-129). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 1861. A bill to amend the Forest and Range Land Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, and title 10, United States Code, to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and to place restraints upon clearcutting and certain other cutting practices on the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Resources, and National Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MOLINARI:

H.R. 1862. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide death benefits to retired public safety officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEY (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COOKSEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. TALENT, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WICKER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. SNOWBARGER):

H.R. 1863. A bill to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from establishing a new standard for ozone or particulate matter under the Clean Air Act before existing ozone and particulate matter standards have been attained; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BASS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KLUG, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 1864. A bill to provide for a gradual reduction in the loan rate for peanuts, to repeal peanut quotas for the 2002 and subsequent crops, and to make nonrecourse loans available for peanut producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SKAGGS (for himself and Mr. MCINNIS):

H.R. 1865. A bill to designate certain lands in the San Isabel National Forest, in Colorado, as the Spanish Peaks Wilderness; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 1866. A bill to continue favorable treatment for need-based educational aid

under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KINGSTON:

H.R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Mr. Guy Lau and Ms. Chantal Lau Pease; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANTOS:

H.R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Billy I. Meyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MOLINARI:

H.R. 1869. A bill for the relief of the estate of Irwin Rutman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 14: Mr. RYUN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 66: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 135: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. KLING.

H.R. 195: Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 217: Mr. NEY and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H.R. 253: Mr. MURTHA.

H.R. 255: Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 304: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 306: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 367: Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 411: Ms. STABENOW.

H.R. 426: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 457: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 475: Mr. MCDADE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. MASCARA.

H.R. 482: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 538: Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 594: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 601: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 602: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 614: Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 619: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 620: Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 681: Mr. RIGGS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CAPPS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 712: Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 716: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 761: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 789: Ms. CARSON.

H.R. 793: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 872: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 875: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 883: Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 953: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 955: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan.

H.R. 977: Mr. GOODE and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1114: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1129: Mr. MICA, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 1134: Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1223: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1238: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1239: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1281: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 1285: Mr. KING.

H.R. 1329: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 1375: Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 1425: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1450: Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 1514: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 1549: Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 1556: Mr. TANNER and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1574: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. HILL.

H.R. 1592: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 1610: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. QUINN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1613: Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1623: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1624: Mr. FOGLIETTA and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1666: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 1689: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 1704: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1705: Mrs. ROUKEMA and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1719: Mr. WALSH, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 1723: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1724: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1727: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1743: Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1748: Mr. Shays, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 1754: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1788: Mr. FROST, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 1799: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 1839: Mr. OXLEY.

H.J. Res. 64: Mr. BOYD.

H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mrs. KELLY.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 663: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan.